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ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO

CHICAGO

ALSO A HISTORY OF
KNIGHTS-TEMPLAR

1880

AND A
COMPLETE

OF THE
TRIENNIAL
CONCLAVE TO BE
HOLDEN IN CHICAGO

Published by Ward, Lock & Co., Limited, Chicago

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CHICAGO ILLUSTRATED,

1820 TO 1880.

ALSO A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,

INCLUDING AN

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

OF THE

TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE

OF THE

K NIGHTS TEMPLAR

OF THE UNITED STATES,

TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO,

AUGUST, 1880.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY

VANDERCOOK & CO., CHICAGO.

1880.

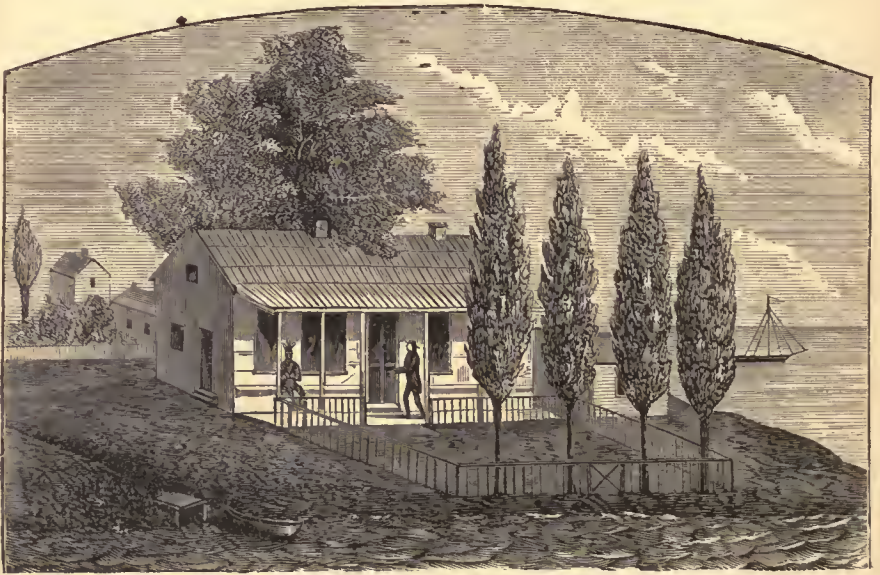
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RESIDENCE OF JOHN KINZIE—FIRST HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

INTRODUCTORY.

The year 1880 is destined to mark a new era in the history of Chicago, and will be recorded as an eventful one by those who have been reared within her borders, and lived to witness what is confidently believed will be one of the grandest and most glorious assemblages of Knights Templar the world has ever known.

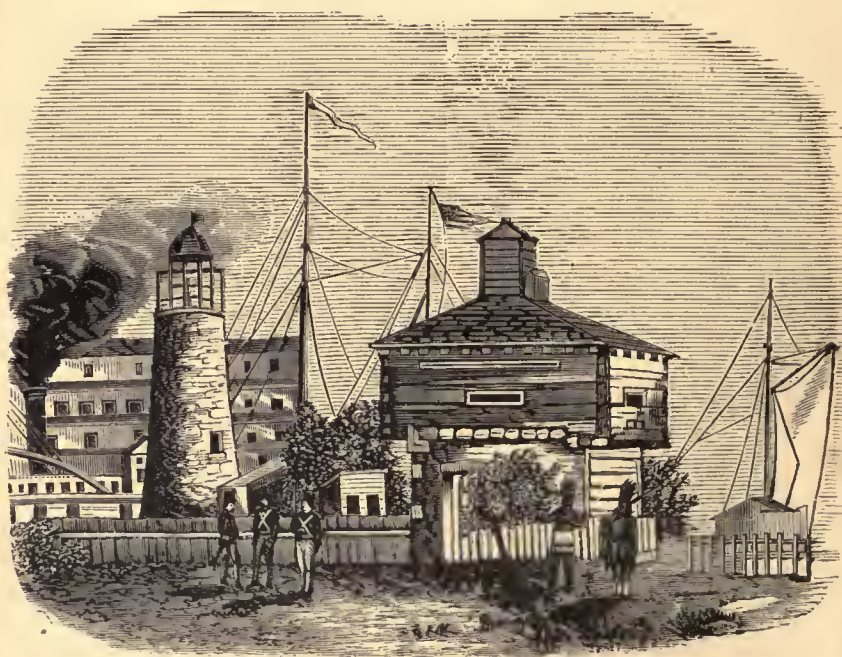
In placing this work before the public, the compilers have endeavored to encompass in as brief a manner as possible much information respecting the early days of Chicago, her astonishing growth, and her present proud position among the great cities of America, together with views of Public Buildings, Hotels, Theaters, etc., the location of Places of Amusement, Post Office, Hotels, Banks, Newspaper offices, Churches, Railway Depots and Ticket offices, Telegraph offices, the ordinance relating to Hacks, and matter of a character to interest the thousands of strangers who will visit the city during the present summer. The index page will readily direct the reader where to find the desired information upon any subject named, and it is confidently believed that the thorough researches of the publishers and the result of their labors as given herein, will cover every required point, be found full and complete, and abide the test of criticism.

Brevity has been studiously observed, not by meagerness of material, but by compression of matter; and it is intended to be a valuable and comprehensive book of reference for the citizen of Chicago, as well as an almost indispensable guide to the stranger.

Included in the work will be found a short and concise history of the Order of Knights Templar, and of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, together with a full and Official Programme of the festivities to be tendered during the Triennial Conclave to be held in Chicago in August, 1880.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

THE PUBLISHERS.



THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE.

CHICAGO, 1820 TO 1880.

A history of Chicago! Verily the words are light and simple; but the task of writing a full and complete narrative of this now great metropolis, from the days of Marquette and Joliet, when the foot of the white man began first to press the soil whereon now stand hundreds of palatial monuments, tracing the magic work of more than three score years, would be an herculean one indeed. Hundreds of pages have been, and hundreds more might be, written of the wonderful growth of the city, and the incidents and reminiscences would fill a volume of no mean dimensions. But the publishers of this book design giving merely the outlines of such a history, without descending to details, and thus comprise the more important events in the life of what must be regarded as one of the greatest commercial centers of the world.

The name "Illinois" is derived from *Leno*—"man." The Delaware Indians called themselves Lenno-Lenape, which means "original" or "unmixed men." The tribes along the Illinois gave the French explorers to understand that they were pure blooded, *real men*. The termination "ois" is undoubtedly of French origin.

The first white men who visited this region were Marquette and Joliet, two Jesuit missionaries, in 1662-3. Canada eventually fell into the hands of the English, and the war of the revolution transferred the Northwestern possessions of the British to the United States. English intrigue still stirred up Indian warfare upon our border, and so embittered did it become that after peace was effected a general war of the western Indians against the United States was declared. This was continued till the year 1795, when, having been roughly handled and severely chastised by Gen. Wayne, the Chiefs of

the several tribes concluded a treaty of peace with him, which closed the war of the west. In this treaty the Indians ceded to the United States, among other small tracts of land, one described as "one piece of land six miles square, at the mouth of Chickajo (Chicago) river, where a Fort formerly stood." In this treaty is contained the first land trade of this city.

Not many years passed after this "tract and parcel of land" had been ceded to the United States, ere the energetic proprietors thought it practicable to enter upon actual possession. A trade was already established with the Indians, which needed protection; and in these regions, remote from civilization, peace could not well be maintained among the tribes without a show of that restraining force which was at command. Accordingly, in 1804 the government built the first United States fort occupying this locality. It stood nearly on the site of the fort erected in 1816, and finally demolished in the summer of 1856. It was somewhat different in its structure from its successor—having two block houses, one on the south-east corner, the other at the north-west. On the north side was a sally-port, or subterranean passage, leading from the parade ground to the river, designed as a place of escape in an emergency, or for supplying the garrison with water in time of a siege. The whole was enclosed by a strong palisade of wooden pickets. At the west of the fort, and fronting north on the river, was a two-story log building, covered with split oak siding, which was the United States factory, attached to the fort. On the shore of the river, between the fort and the factory, were the root houses or cellars of the garrison. The ground adjoining the fort on the south side was enclosed and cultivated as a garden. The fort was furnished with three pieces of light artillery. A company of United States troops, about fifty in number, many of whom were invalids, constituted the garrison. It received the name of Fort Dearborn, by which it was ever after known as long as it continued a military post. Such was the old fort previous to 1812.

Up to the time of the erection of this fort no white man had made here his home. The Pottawatomie Indians had undisputed sway.



CHICAGO—1820.

Their villages were all in this vicinity. In addition to the garrison, there soon gathered here a few families of French, Canadians and half-breeds, consisting of that floating class which hang about a military post or an Indian trading station. Whatever there was of civilized society, which has connected those days of the past in a bright chain of identity with the present, was sustained in the Kinzie family. And such was the nucleus of a community formed in the center of the North-West but half a century ago, shut out from communication with all the world, except by the waters of the lakes—passed over but once or twice a year by a single sail vessel—or by Indian trails to other almost as isolated communities, at St. Louis, Detroit or Fort Wayne. It was certainly a way-mark in the wilderness far in advance of civilization. They were a little world unto themselves. They pursued in an even way the narrow routine of pioneer life, furnishing few incidents of sufficient note to fill up a page of history, from the time of the erection of this fort, till the one great incident, which blotted it out—the massacre of 1812.

When the war with Great Britain broke out, our Government, apprehensive that so distant a post could not be maintained, ordered the commander to distribute the Government property among the Indians, and march his troops to Fort Wayne. Nearly all the officers remonstrated against carrying out the instructions, but Capt. Heald called a council, and laid the propositions of the Government before the Indians, asking in return their escort to Fort Wayne, which they promised to give.

The fort was well supplied with provisions and military stores, but during the night, lest the guns and ammunition which they were to distribute the next day to the savages might prove a dangerous gift, although promised to them, the powder was thrown into the well, the guns were broken, the cannon thrown into the river, and the liquor shared the same fate. When the Indians came together the following day to receive the promised presents, they gave evidence of dissatisfaction and deep seated revenge, when only the remaining goods were distributed. They charged the whites with bad faith, and, aroused to

the highest pitch of resentment, left the immediate vicinity, to prepare for a bitter revenge.

On the morning of the 15th of August the troops took up their line of march for Fort Wayne, and had proceeded along the lake shore about a mile and a half when they were suddenly attacked by a party of Pottawatomies, who lay in ambush behind the sand hills. Although the troops did not flinch for a moment, but charged and dislodged the Indians in front, their great numbers enabled them to outflank the troops, and being under a heavy cross-fire, Capt. Heald, confident that further resistance was entirely vain, agreed to surrender on condition that the lives of the prisoners should be spared.



FORT DEARBORN.

The troops delivered up their arms, and were marched back to the fort. The Indians violated their agreement, and the fort was plundered and burned. The children, twelve in number, were placed in a baggage wagon and slain by the tomahawk of a single savage. Twenty-six of the regular troops and twelve militiamen, with two women, were killed in the action and subsequent massacre. No effort was made to re-establish the fort during the war.

In 1816 it was rebuilt, and continued to be occupied till 1837, when



CHICAGO IN 1833

CHICAGO IN 1833.

it was abandoned. On a part of the grounds of the fort the U. S. Marine Hospital stood for many years.

In 1804 the first house was built here by John Kinzie, an Indian trader, and in 1818 there were but two white families resident. The American Fur Company had trading posts at convenient distances all through this section. In 1828 another Indian war was threatened, but the Indians were pacified by the presence of a large force under Gen. Atkinson, and very little mischief was done.

Cook county was organized in March 1831, and included all the territory in the counties of Lake, McHenry, Dupage, Will and Iroquois, and there were but a dozen families constituting, with the officers and soldiers in the fort, the entire population of Chicago at this time. The original town was surveyed in 1829, and the first map was made by James Thompson, being dated August 4, 1830.

The winter of 1831-2 was long and intensely cold, and on the approach of spring it was announced that Black Hawk, with about 500 Sauk and Fox Indians, was moving up Rock River with hostile intent, burning houses and destroying property. What few inhabitants were in the surrounding country made their way to Chicago, and by the middle of May near seven hundred souls, two-thirds of whom were women and children, sought safety in Fort Dearborn, where no effort was spared by the officer in charge, Col. Owen, to accommodate all that came. After the defeat of Black Hawk, and his capture in August, and delivery at Prairie du Chien, the war terminated, and the Indians relinquished all their claim to the country, and agreed to move west of the Missouri.

The first election for five Trustees of the Town of Chicago was held August 10, 1833, at which there were twenty-eight voters. On the 26th of November, of the same year, the first newspaper printed in Chicago was published by John Calhoun.

During the summer of 1833, Chicago, in population, grew rapidly. At that time there was but one mail per week received here, which was carried on horseback from Niles, Michigan. In 1834 it is said that emigration had fairly commenced, and the arrivals by boat and

otherwise averaged ten persons per day, and the total number of votes polled in Cook County at the August election of that year was 528, while in November, 1835, at the first census taken, the Town contained 3,265 and the County 9,773 inhabitants.

The Fire Department was organized in September, 1835, and in October, 1836, steps were taken towards obtaining a city charter. The charter was granted by the Legislature, and approved March 4, 1837, and the first election for city officers was held in May, 1837, when William B. Ogden was chosen Mayor, John Shrigley High Constable, and N. B. Judd City Attorney. From this time onward the growth of Chicago—an increase never before equalled by any city in the history of the world—was assured.

The city began to attract the attention of the outside world about the year 1850. In little more than a decade she had risen from a village of a few hundred inhabitants to be a city with a population of thirty thousand of the widest-awake and most energetic people on the face of the earth.

Page's Guide thus refers to this portion of the history of Chicago:

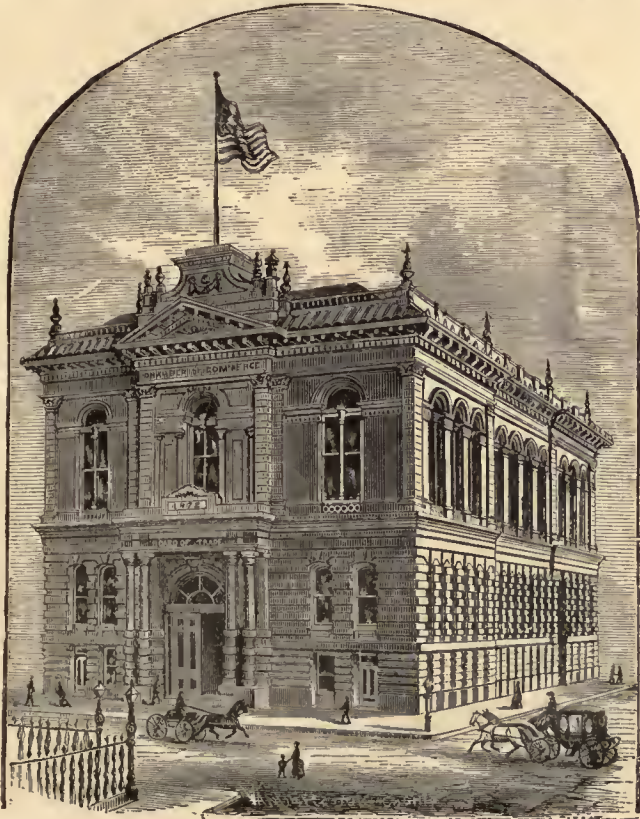


“An opportunity unparalleled lay before her. The heart of the continent, containing millions of square miles of fertile soil, was almost untapped ; an immense territory was waiting for the plough. A great commerce was destined to flow from these hitherto unoccupied lands. Where should it find its center ? Older cities were reaching out after it ; they had accumulated capital, established lines of com-

munication, the great central rivers of the continent to aid them. Chicago held command of the lakes—the finest system of inland navigation ever known.

“A new power in commerce came to the front with giant strides—

the locomotive, destined to be the great agent in peopling the prairies of the West. This powerful ally was on the side of whoever could bring it to bear the soonest and most effectively ; natural advantages became secondary ; the command of railway lines was the first thing to be secured. Our citizens of thirty years ago were alive to these facts ; they were not the men to miss the tide at its flood. Railway communications were secured in all directions with the least



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CORNER WASHINGTON AND LASALLE STREETS.
possible delay. In 1852 the Lake Shore and Michigan Central lines each established their connections with Chicago, and from that time onward year by year new roads were added, till now a score of trunk lines radiating in all directions, and aggregating over 12,000 miles of road, have their center in Chicago.

"But the wisest of our citizens of the early days of 1850 could scarcely have dreamed of the wonderful strides Chicago was destined to make in population and trade. . The census of 1860 showed that our population had advanced from 30,000 to 112,172 in ten years. No other city under the sun has ever shown such great progress as this !



CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CORNER STATE AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

In 1870 the census showed a population of 298,977, again nearly three hundred per cent. of an increase in ten years. The decade just passed has been a period mainly of depression in business throughout the world, and one of especial trial to Chicago ; but there has been no halt in her progress, and the lowest estimates now place our population at between five and six hundred thousand souls.

"That the commerce of the city has more than kept pace with its population, the following figures will clearly show :

" Business done by wholesale dealers and manufacturers,	1850	\$ 20,000,000
" " " "	1860	97,000,000
" " " "	1870	377,000,000
" " " "	1879	764,000,000

"These enormous amounts do not include the business done by retailers, nor are they the result of the combined purchases and sales of wholesale houses, but represent only the amount of sales made, after



STATE STREET FROM WASHINGTON, SOUTH—PALMER HOUSE IN DISTANCE.

deducting the value of goods handled twice—that is to say, such goods as are manufactured in the city and sold through our wholesale merchants. As has been intimated, no other city has ever had equal opportunities of advancement with Chicago ; but, on the other hand, there have been unprecedented difficulties to overcome, and the way in which these have been met and conquered is such as to challenge the admiration of the world, and to prove that it is not alone the natural

advantages of her situation that have made Chicago what she is, but that these have been seconded in no ordinary degree by the indomitable courage and dauntless energy of her citizens."

The disaster of 1871, when the great fire-fiend appalled the world by the almost total destruction of the city, is of so recent a date that but few words are needed in relation to it here. The entire business portion of the city was consumed, and over one hundred thousand of its inhabitants were left homeless and impoverished. About eighteen



VIEW OF CHICAGO FROM THE LAKE.

thousand buildings were destroyed, and two hundred millions of dollars worth of property laid in ashes. The people of all countries manifested their sympathy most heartily, and came to the relief of a community whose energy, perseverance and progressive spirit, without wasting an hour in vain regret, set them about rebuilding their city, and it is now more substantial, imposing and grander than it was be-



TRIBUNE BUILDING, CORNER MADISON AND DEARBORN STREETS.

fore. Strangers who now look upon the magnificent granite buildings which cover the old ruins of 1871, are struck with wonder at the elegance of the work, and the speed with which they have been reared. Truly, it is something to astonish mankind.



CHICAGO RIVER—CLARK STREET BRIDGE.

to abandon his project, he one day met a son of Erin, armed with pick and shovel, on his way to work. He inquired of Pat where he was laboring, and was informed that he was just about to commence work on a new building at a certain place. The anxious would-be settler followed him up, and learning who the proprietor of the contemplated building was, "went for him" and secured the first floor before even the foundation walls were laid. In thirty days the party was selling goods in the

A humorous anecdote is related to illustrate the spirit and "vim" of the men who made Chicago. An intelligent and shrewd gentleman arrived one morning several years since, intending to locate, and searched in vain for a store room or place of business; but everything was snapped up as soon as completed, which fact convinced him that he must use his sharpest wits, and keep his eyes open, or "get left." When almost discouraged and about to abandon his pro-

new building, and is now one of our wealthiest and most energetic citizens. This is characteristic of the progressive spirit her people have always evinced.

To-day, only a little more than eight years from the time of the disaster, the city presents so many miles of stately streets, such evidences on every hand of accumulated wealth, that the visitor can scarcely realize the fact that all he sees has been created within so short a time. It seems more like a tale from the Arabian Nights than a sober reality of the present age.

Less than three years after the Great Fire, Chicago was visited with another conflagration. On July 14, 1874, a fire broke out in the heart of the city which swept over eighteen blocks, and destroyed \$4,000,000 worth of property. Fortunately in this case the solid edifices, which are the pride of the city, were spared, most of those destroyed being wooden shanties which could with much benefit be replaced with buildings of a more substantial sort.

From 1874 the march of Chicago has been steadily upward and onward, and every step has been an advance. Buildings are being erected on every hand, and are occupied the moment they are completed. Indeed, during all the years of commercial depression she has seemed to feel it less than her neighboring and sister cities, and thus in the beginning of the summer of 1880 she stands proudly before the world as one of the wonders of the nineteenth century.

A word, in conclusion, as to the health of the city. Some of the newspapers, during the past few years, in a spirit of sportive irony, have bantered the editor of the *Tribune* upon his enthusiastic praises of Chicago as a "summer resort." But Mr. Medill never spoke truer words than when he asserted that this is one of the healthiest cities in the world. With the lake on the east, and the broad prairies surrounding us westward, we have at all times during the heated terms in other western cities, a healthful and invigorating breeze, and those of our citizens who, for a change of air, make pleasure tours in mid-summer, are generally glad to get back. The mortality reports of the city will compare most favorably with those of any other city in the country.



VIEW OF LASALLE STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.

PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

The system of Parks and Boulevards in Chicago is certainly more elaborate than that of any city in the country, and when completed a belt of verdure will surround the city on its northern, western and southern margins. The bulk of the ground devoted to Park purposes has been purchased within the last twelve years, at a cost, with the improvements, of over ten millions of dollars. The Parks are embraced in one comprehensive scheme, which is certainly unique, and characterized by that thoroughness which distinguishes all Chicago undertakings.



LAKE VIEW IN LINCOLN PARK.

Lincoln Park, situated on the North Side, on the lake shore, has a frontage, including the drive from the Water Works, of two and a quarter miles. For a prairie country this Park is a remarkably picturesque one—a literal blooming garden.

The next and most striking in the series is Humboldt Park, situated at the north-western limits of the city.

Central Park, one mile south of Humboldt Park, its center traversed by Madison street, one of the great thoroughfares

of the city, is the great feature of the West Side Park system.

To the south of Central, and on a line with Humboldt, lies Douglas Park, which has its own many striking and pleasing features.

On the South side of the city the great South Parks are located, which are connected with the West Side system and the center of the

city by Boulevards, from two to four hundred feet wide. Being situated conveniently to one of the most aristocratic quarters of the city,



LAKE VIEW IN CENTRAL PARK.

they are more especially the resort of our well-to-do citizens, and those who delight in the contemplation of beauty and fashion, gaily caparisoned horses, and handsomely furnished equipages, should spend the afternoon of some fine day in the Parks of the South Side.

The Grand Boulevard commences at Douglas avenue, five blocks east of Michigan Avenue.

It is practically a continuation of South Park Avenue. It stretches away for two miles in a straight line, on which a thousand carriages may be seen almost any pleasant afternoon. The Boulevard has a central driveway fifty-five feet wide, of the finest quality. Outside of this are rows of trees and a rich greensward. Beyond this a superb sidewalk.

Drexel Boulevard, or Grove Parkway, as it is now officially called, is two hundred feet wide, and a mile and a half in length. The plan comprises a central ornamental space, ninety feet wide, adorned with paths and grass plots, and planted with trees, shrubs and flowers, and a driveway on each side. Grand Boulevard suggests dash and whirl, but when one turns into Drexel, he feels like slackening up to inhale the perfume of the flowers, and feast the eye upon the elegant floral display to be observed on either side.



CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Headquarters : City Hall, corner Adams and Lasalle Streets. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Mayor.—Hon. Carter H. Harrison.
Mayor's Secretary.—Thomas O. Thompson.
City Clerk.—Patrick J. Howard
City Clerk's Deputy.—John A. Moody.
Comptroller.—Theodore T. Gurney.
Comptroller's Chief Clerk.—Francis M. Barrett.
Treasurer.—William C. Scipp.
Assistant Treasurer.—Thomas Brenan.
Treasurer's Book-Keeper.—John Lanagan
Corporation Counsel.—Francis Adams.
City Attorney.—Julius S. Grinnell.
Prosecuting Attorney.—Col. Charles S. Cameron
City Physician.—W. P. Dunne.
City Collector.—William J. Onahan.
License Clerk.—Charles J. White.
Scrap Registrar.—J. C. Hitchcock.
Building Superintendent.—Alexander Kirkland.
City Engineer.—DeWitt Clinton Cregier.
Fire Marshal.—D. J. Swenie.
Superintendent of Police.—Simon O'Donnell.
Secretary of Police Department.—Austin J. Doyle.
Chief of Detectives.—E. J. Steele.
Superintendent of Public Works.—Charles S. Waller
Superintendent of Public Schools.—Duane Doty.
Health Commissioner.—O. C. DeWolf.
Health Commissioner's Secretary.—Brock L. McVicker.

PRINCIPAL CHURCHES.

BAPTIST.

First Church, Thirty-First Street and South Park Avenue, Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer.
 Second Church, Morgan and Monroe Streets.
 Michigan Avenue Church, Michigan Avenue, near Twenty-Third Street.
 Fourth Church, Washington and Paulina Streets, Rev. E. B. Hulbert.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth, Michigan Avenue, near Twenty-Fifth Street, Rev. Chas. H. Everest.
 Union Park, Ashland Avenue and Washington Streets, Rev. F. A. Noble.
 First Church, Washington and Ann Streets, Rev. E. P. Goodwin.
 New England Church, Dearborn Avenue and Park Place, Rev. Arthur Little.

METHODIST.

Centenary, West Monroe Street, near Morgan, Rev. H. W. Thomas.
 First Church, Clark and Washington Streets, Rev. Dr. Williamson.
 Wabash Avenue Church, corner Fourteenth, Rev. Frank M. Bristol.
 Grace Church, North Lasalle and White Streets.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Church, Indiana Avenue and Twenty-First Street, Rev. Arthur Mitchell.
 Second Church, Michigan Avenue and Twentieth Street, Rev. J. Monroe Gibson.
 Third Church, Ashland and Ogden Avenues, Rev. A. E. Kittredge.
 Fourth Church, Rush and Superior Streets.

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral, West Washington and Peoria Streets, Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren
 Grace Church, Wabash Avenue, near Sixteenth, Rev. Clinton Locke.
 Trinity, Michigan Avenue and Twenty-Sixth Street, Rev. R. A. Holland.
 St. James, Cass and Huron Streets, Rev. Frederick Courtney.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

St. Matthew's Church, North Clark and Center Streets, Rev. F. W. Adams.
 Christ Church, Michigan Ave. and Twenty-Fourth Street, Rt. Rev. C. E. Cheney.
 St. Paul's, West Washington and Carpenter Streets, Rev. Bishop Fellows.

CHRISTIAN.

First Church, Indiana Avenue and Twenty-Fifth Street, Rev. B. W. Johnson
 Second Church, Oakley Avenue and Jackson Streets, Rev. Chas. H. Caton.

UNITARIAN.

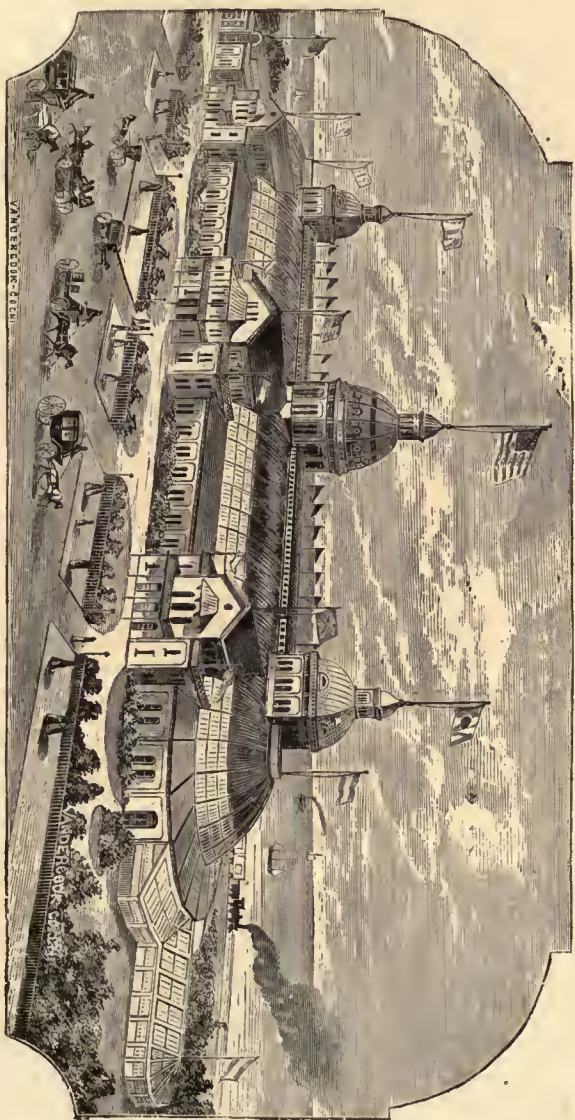
Church of the Messiah, Michigan Avenue and Twenty-Third Streets, Rev. Brooke Hereford.
 Unity, Dearborn Avenue and Walton Place, Rev. W. C. Gannett.
 Third Church, Monroe and Laflin Streets, Rev. E. I. Galvin.

UNIVERSALIST.

St. Paul's Church, Michigan Avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth Streets,
 Rev. W. H. Ryder.
 Second Church, Washington and Sangamon Streets, Rev. Sumner Ellis.

INDEPENDENT.

Chicago Music Hall, State and Randolph Streets, Rev. David Swing.
 Chicago Avenue Church, corner Lasalle Street, Rev. George C. Needham.



GRAND EXPOSITION BUILDING, MICHIGAN AVENUE.



FIELD, LEITER & CO'S RETAIL STORE, STATE AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

STREET CAR LINES.

SOUTH SIDE.

State and Thirty-Ninth Streets.—Cars run on State Street, from Lake to Thirty-Ninth. Distance, $4\frac{1}{3}$ miles. Red light. Time 42 minutes.

State and Thirty-Fourth Streets.—Cars run on State Street from Lake to Thirty-Fourth. Distance $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Red light. Connect with Stock Yards line at Thirty-Fourth Street. Time 36 minutes.

Union Stock Yards.—This line extends from Thirty-Fourth Street south-west to the Union Stock Yards. Distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Connect with State Street line at Thirty-Fourth Street. Red light. Time 30 minutes. A transfer car connecting with cars on the Stock Yard Line, at Thirty-Ninth Street, runs between State Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, via Thirty-Ninth Street.

Halsted Street Stock Yards Line.—Cars run on Halsted Street, from the bridge on the south branch, to Thirty-Ninth Street. Distance, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Time 22 minutes.

Archer Avenue.—These cars run on State from Lake to Archer Avenue, thence south-west on Archer Avenue to the Rolling Mills. Distance $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles. White light. Time 43 minutes.

Indiana Avenue and Thirty-First Street.—Cars run on State from Lake to Madison, on Madison to Wabash Avenue, on Wabash Avenue to Eighteenth Street, on Eighteenth to Indiana Avenue, and on Indiana Avenue to Thirty-First Street. Distance 3 miles. Green light. Time 35 minutes.

Indiana Avenue and Thirty-Ninth Street, via Wabash Avenue.—Cars run on State Street from Lake to Madison, Madison to Wabash Avenue, Wabash Avenue to

Eighteenth, Eighteenth to Indiana Avenue, Indiana Avenue to Thirty-Ninth. Distance $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Green light. Time 45 minutes.

Indiana Avenue and Fifty-First Street.—Cars run on Indiana Avenue from Thirty-Ninth to Fifty-first Streets, and on Fifty-First Street to the South Park. Distance $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Green light. Time 17 minutes.

Cottage Grove Avenue and Twenty-Fifth Street, via. Clark Street.—Cars run on Clark Street from Randolph to Van Buren, Van Buren to Wabash Avenue, Wabash Avenue to Twenty-Second, Twenty-Second to Cottage Grove Avenue, and on the latter to Twenty-Fifth Street. Distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Blue light. Time 30 minutes.

Cottage Grove Avenue and Thirty-Ninth Street.—Cars run on State Street from Randolph to Madison, Madison to Wabash Avenue, Wabash to Twenty-Second, Twenty-Second to Cottage Grove Avenue, and on the latter to Egan Avenue or Thirty-Ninth Street. Distance 5 miles. Blue light. Time 48 minutes. Connect with Hyde Park Dummy Trains.

Hyde Park Dummy.—This is a steam railroad extending from Egan Avenue (City limits) south to the center of the village of Hyde Park. Distance 3 miles. Connects at Egan Avenue with Cottage Grove Avenue cars.



BOYCE'S BLOCK, CORNER STATE AND MADISON STREETS.

WEST SIDE.

Madison Street.—Cars run on State Street from Randolph to Madison, and on Madison to Western Avenue. Distance $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Red light. Time 35 minutes.

Madison Street and Ogden Avenue.—Cars run on State Street from Randolph to Madison, Madison to Ogden Avenue, and on the latter to Western Avenue and Silver Leaf Grove. Distance $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Yellow light. Time 43 minutes.

Randolph Street.—Cars run on Randolph Street to Union Park, thence on Lake to Western Avenue. Distance 3 miles. Red light. Time 33 minutes.

Halsted and Indiana Streets.—Cars run on Randolph Street from State to Halsted, Halsted to Indiana, and on Indiana to Western Avenue. Distance $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Purple light. Time 39 minutes.

Milwaukee Avenue.—Cars run on Randolph Street from State to Clinton, Clinton to Milwaukee Avenue, and on the latter to Armitage Avenue. Distance $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Green light. Time 48 minutes.



SOUTH-WEST CORNER STATE AND MADISON STREETS.

Humboldt Park Transfer.—Connecting with Milwaukee Avenue cars. Runs between Humboldt Park and corner of North and Milwaukee Avenues every 36 minutes, from 6 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

Canalport Avenue.—Cars run on Randolph Street from State to Clinton, Clinton to Harrison, Harrison to Canal, Canal to Canalport Avenue, and on the latter to Halsted Street. Distance 3 miles. White light. Time 33 minutes.

Halsted Street and Blue Island Avenue.—Cars run on State Street from Randolph to Madison, Madison to Halsted, Halsted to Blue Island Avenue, and on the latter to Western Avenue. Distance $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Blue light. Time 48 minutes.

Madison and South Halsted Streets.—Cars run on State Street from Randolph to Madison, Madison to Halsted, Halsted to the Bridge, and connecting with Union Stock Yards cars. Distance $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Violet light. Time 39 minutes.

Twelfth and Canal Streets.—Cars run on Randolph Street to Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue to Van Buren, Van Buren to Clinton, Clinton to Harrison, Harrison to Canal, Canal to Twelfth, and on the latter to Ogden Avenue. Distance 4 miles. Yellow light. Time 48 minutes.

Clinton and Jefferson Streets.—Cars run on Randolph Street, from State to Clinton, Clinton to Twelfth, Twelfth to Jefferson, and on Jefferson to Meagher. Distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. White light. Time 28 minutes.

Van Buren Street.—Cars run on Randolph Street from State to Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue to Van Buren, and on the latter to Western Avenue. Distance $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Purple light. Time 39 minutes.



CLIFTON HOUSE, WABASH AVENUE AND MONROE STREETS.

NORTH SIDE.

Clark Street and City Limits.—Cars run on Clark Street from Madison to Limits. Distance $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Green light. Time 42 minutes. Connect at Limits with Steam Dummy for Graceland.

Graceland Steam Dummy.—This is a steam railroad, which extends from the City Limits (Diversy Street,) north to Graceland Cemetery. Distance 3 miles. Time 20 minutes.

Lincoln Avenue.—Cars run on Clark Street from Madison to Center, Center to Lincoln Avenue, and on the latter to Wrightwood Avenue. Distance $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Purple light. Time 45 minutes.

Webster Avenue and Center Street.—Cars run on Clark Street from Madison to Center, Center to Lincoln Avenue, Lincoln Avenue to Webster Avenue, Webster Avenue to Racine Avenue, and on the latter to Center Street, returning by Center to Clark. Distance $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Combination red and white light. Time 42 minutes.

Wells Street and Lincoln Park.—Cars run on Wells Street, (Fifth Avenue,) from

Randolph to Clark, and on Clark to Wrightwood Avenue. Distance 3 miles. Green light. Time 36 minutes.

Division Street and Clybourne Avenue.—Cars run on Clark Street from Madison to Division, Division to Clybourne Avenue, Clybourne Avenue to Clybourne Place. Distance $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Red light. Time 42 minutes.

Chicago Avenue and Larabee Street.—Cars run on Clark Street from Madison to Chicago Avenue, Chicago Avenue to Larabee, and on Larabee to Center. Distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. White light. Time 36 minutes.

Sedgwick Street and North Avenue.—Cars run on Clark Street from Madison to Division, on Division to Sedgwick, Sedgwick to North Avenue. Distance $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Combination red and White light. Time 30 minutes.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.



MERCY HOSPITAL, CALUMET AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

Alexian Brothers' Hospital, 539 to 559 North Market.

Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum, 789 Michigan Avenue.

Chicago Reform and Industrial School, Bridgeport, 707 Archer Avenue.

Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, West Adams corner of Paulina.

Cook County Hospital, West Harrison, corner of Wood.

Foundling's Home, 72 South Wood Street, near Madison.

Hahnemann Hospital, 287 and 289 Cottage Grove Avenue.

Home for the Friendless, 911 Wabash Avenue.

Marine Hospital, five miles north from the Court House, on Lake Shore. Office, room 7, Custom House.

Mercy Hospital, (Sisters of Mercy,) Calumet Avenue, corner of Twenty Sixth

Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home, Quincy Street, near Fifth Avenue.

St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless, 409 South May Street.

St. Luke's Free Hospital, 724 Indiana Avenue.

Washingtonian Home, 566 to 572 West Madison Street.

Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, 273 Thirtieth Street.

BANKS.

Bank of Montreal, Southeast corner of Lasalle and Madison.
 Canadian Bank of Commerce, Northwest corner of Lasalle and Madison
 Commercial National, Northeast corner of Washington and Dearborn.
 Corn Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, Washington and Lasalle.
 Dime Savings Bank, 105 Clark Street.
 First National Bank, Southwest corner of Washington and State.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, WASHINGTON AND STATE STREETS.

Fifth National Bank, Northwest corner Washington and Lasalle.
 Hibernian Banking Association, Southwest corner Clark and Lake.
 Hide and Leather Bank, Southwest corner Lasalle and Randolph.
 Home National Bank, Southwest corner Halsted and Washington.
 Home Savings Bank, Southwest corner Halsted and Washington.
 Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, 145 Randolph.
 International Bank, 108 Lasalle.
 Merchants' National Bank, 136 Lasalle.
 Merchants' Saving, Loan and Trust Co., Southeast corner Dearborn and Washington Streets.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CHICAGO



National Bank of Illinois, 107 Dearborn.

Northwestern National Bank, Northeast corner Washington and Clark.

Prairie State Loan and Trust Co., Southwest corner Desplaines and Washington.

Traders' Bank, Southwest corner Madison and LaSalle.

Union National Bank, Southwest corner LaSalle and Washington.

Union Stock Yards National Bank, Union Stock Yards.

Union Trust Co., Northeast corner Dearborn and Madison,



FOUNDLING'S HOME, WOOD STREET, NEAR MADISON.

COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES.

Bennett Medical College, 511 and 513 State Street.

Chicago College of Pharmacy, 235 Wabash Avenue.

Chicago Homœopathic College and Dispensary, Southwest corner Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street.

Chicago Medical College, Prairie Avenue, corner Twenty-Sixth.

Chicago Conservatory of Music, Southeast corner State and Adams.

Chicago Musical College, 493 Wabash Avenue.

Chicago Theological Seminary, corner Ashland and Warren Avenues.

Hahnemann Medical College, 287 Cottage Grove Avenue.

Hershey School of Musical Art, 83 East Madison Street.

Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, 1060 North Halsted.

Rush Medical College, corner of Wood and West Harrison Streets.

St. Ignatius College, 413 West Twelfth Street.

Union College of Law, of the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University.

University of Chicago, 570 Cottage Grove Avenue.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams Express, Madison Street, between State and Wabash Avenue.

American Express, 72 to 78 Monroe Street.

United States Express, 89 and 91 Washington Street.



AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING, 72 TO 78 MONROE STREET.

JUDICIARY.

Appellate Court of Cook County, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Circuit Court of Cook County, City Hall, Adams and Lasalle Streets.

Superior Court of Cook County, City Hall, Adams and Lasalle.

Criminal Court of Cook County, Criminal Court Building, Michigan Street, Rooms 6 to 8.

County Court of Cook County, Room 2, Criminal Court Building.

Probate Court, 75 and 77 Clark Street.

United States Court, Custom House, Government Building.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.

Chicago Law Institute, City Hall, Room 12.

Chicago Public Library and Free Reading Room, Dearborn Street, near Lake

Chicago Athanæum Library, 50 to 52 Dearborn Street.

Railroad Chapel Library, 715 State Street.

Union Catholic Library Association, 174 State Street.

Young Men's Christian Association, 150 Madison Street.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Tribune.—Southeast corner Madison and Dearborn.

Times.—Northwest corner Washington and Fifth Avenue.

Inter-Ocean.—83 Madison Street.

Journal.—159 and 161 Dearborn Street.

News.—123 Fifth Avenue.

Telegraph.—120 Fifth Avenue.

Staats-Zeitung.—Northeast corner Washington and Fifth Avenue.

Free Presse.—185 Washington Street.

**RAILROAD DEPOTS.**

Baltimore and Ohio.—Foot of Monroe Street.

Chicago and Alton.—Van Buren and Canal Streets.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.—Foot of Lake Street.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.—Clinton and Kinzie Streets.

Chicago and Northwestern.—Omaha Line, Wells and Kinzie Streets ; Wisconsin line, Kinzie and West Water Streets.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.—Lafayette and Van Buren Streets.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois.—Clinton and Kinzie Streets.

Illinois Central.—Foot of Lake Street.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.—Lafayette and Van Buren Streets.

Michigan Central.—Foot of Lake Street.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.—Canal and Van Buren Streets

Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis.—Clinton and Kinzie Streets.

RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES.

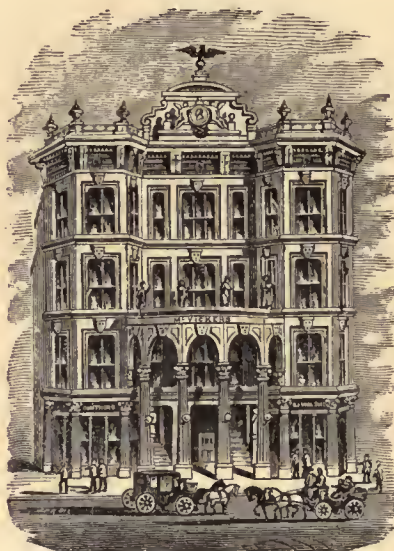
Baltimore and Ohio, 83 Clark Street.

Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, 89 Clark Street.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 59 Clark Street.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 123 Dearborn Street.
 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 63 Clark Street.
 Chicago and Northwestern, 60 Clark Street.
 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 56 Clark Street.
 Erie and Chicago, 104 Clark Street.
 Grand Trunk, corner Washington and Clark Streets.
 Illinois Central, 121 Randolph Street.
 Kankakee Line.—121 Randolph Street.
 Union Pacific, 57 Clark Street.
 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, corner Randolph and Clark Streets.
 Michigan Central, corner Randolph and Clark Streets.
 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, corner Randolph and Clark Streets.

THEATERS.



MACVICKER'S THEATER, MADISON STREET, BETWEEN STATE AND DEARBORN.

Haverlys.—Corner Monroe and Dearborn.
 MacVicker's.—Madison Street, between State and Dearborn.
 Academy of Music.—Halsted Street, near Madison.
 Olympic.—Clark Street, between Randolph and Lake.
 Hamlin's.—Clark Street, between Washington and Randolph.
 Hooley's.—Randolph Street, between Clark and LaSalle.

SOCIETIES.

Chicago Academy of Art and Design, corner of State and Monroe.
 Chicago Academy of Sciences, 263 Wabash Avenue.
 Chicago Historical Society, corner of Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street.
 Chicago Mechanic's Institute, 50 Dearborn Street.
 Chicago Relief and Aid Society, 51 and 53 LaSalle Street.
 Illinois Humane Society, 124 Clark.
 Philosophical Society, 103 State.
 Microscopical Society, 263 Wabash Avenue.
 Young Men's Christian Association, 150 Madison.



SHERMAN HOUSE, CORNER CLARK AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

CEMETERIES.

Calvary.—Ten miles north of Chicago, at Evanston.
 Graceland.—Two miles north of the City Limits, on Green Bay Road.
 Oakwood.—Eight miles south, on Illinois Central Railroad.
 Rose Hill.—Seven miles north, on Northwestern Railroad.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Abbott Block, 23 to 27 Lake.
 Academy of Music, 83 South Halsted.
 Adams Building, 358 and 360 Wabash Avenue.

Agricultural Insurance Company's Building, 544 West Madison.
 Atlas Block, Northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph.
 American Express Company's Building, 72 to 78 Monroe.
 Andrews Building, 153 and 155 Lasalle.
 Apollo Hall, 1270 State.
 Appleby Building, Monroe Street, near Lasalle.
 Arbeiter Hall, 368 West Twelfth.
 Arcade Building, 156 to 164 South Clark.
 Arthur Block, 970 and 972 Wabash Avenue.
 Ashland Block, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph.
 Athanæum Building, 50 Dearborn.
 Aurora Turner Hall, corner Milwaukee Avenue and Heron.



HAVERTY'S THEATER, CORNER MONROE AND DEARBORN STREETS.

Beaurivage Building, Michigan Avenue and Van Buren.
 Bernauer Building, Northwest corner Lake and Clinton.
 Board of Trade Building, Lasalle and Washington.
 Bolter's Building, 170 Van Buren.
 Bonfield Building, 201 Randolph.
 Bookseller's Row, 117 and 119 State.
 Boone Block, 129 to 133 Lasalle.
 Brinkworth Block, Monroe and Lasalle.
 Bryan Block, 160 to 174 Lasalle.
 Bryant Block, Northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn.
 Burlington Hall, corner State and Sixteenth.
 Caledonia Hall, 157 Washington.
 Castle's Block, 615 to 625 West Lake.
 Central Block, Southwest corner Washington and Market.
 Central Hall, Wabash Avenue, near Twenty-Second.

Chamber of Commerce Building, corner Lasalle and Washington.
 Chicago Club House, 43 and 45 Monroe.
 Cillick's Block, 204 Van Buren.
 City Bank Building, 156 Washington.
 City Hall, Adams corner Lasalle.
 City Hall, new, now being finished, Clark Street, from Washington to Randolph.
 Cobb Building, 120 to 128 Dearborn.
 Coles Block, 186 to 196 West Madison.
 Concordia Hall, 166 and 168 Twenty-Second.
 Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie.



GARDNER HOUSE, CORNER MICHIGAN AVENUE AND JACKSON STREETS.
 Covenant Hall, Southwest corner Lake and Lasalle.
 Criminal Court Building, corner Michigan and Dearborn.
 Custom House, 159 and 161 Lasalle.
 Custom House, new, now being finished, Clark Street, from Adams to Jackson.
 Davison Block, 147 to 153 Fifth Avenue.
 Dearborn Building, 130 and 132 Dearborn.
 Dickey Building, 34 to 46 Dearborn.
 Dore Block, Northwest corner State and Madison.
 Douglas Hall, corner South Park Avenue and Twenty-Second.
 Drake Block, Southeast corner Wabash Avenue and Washington.
 Empire Block, 128 and 130 Lasalle.
 Ewing Block, North Clark, between the Bridge and Kinzie Street.
 Excelsior Hall, 13 South Halsted.
 Exchange Building, Southwest corner Washington and Clark.
 Exposition Building, Michigan Avenue and Monroe.
 Farwell Hall, 148 Madison.
 First National Bank Building, corner State and Washington.
 Foote Block, Southwest corner Clark and Monroe.
 Forbes Block, 193 Washington.

Ford's Hall, 44 to 50 West Van Buren.
 Freemason's Hall, 76 Monroe.
 Fuller Block, 148 to 156 Dearborn.
 Fullerton Block, 90 to 96 Dearborn.
 Gardner Building, 164 and 166 Wabash Avenue.
 Germania Hall, 60 North Clark.
 Glickauf Block, 81 and 83 North Clark.
 Grocer's Block, corner Wabash Avenue and Lake.
 Grow's Opera House, 517 West Madison.
 Hale Building, Southeast corner State and Washington.



BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, RHODES AVENUE.

Hamlin's Theater, 87 and 89 Clark.
 Hartford Building, 49 LaSalle.
 Hawley Building, 138 to 146 Dearborn.
 Healy Hall, 543 Archer Avenue.
 Henning & Speed Block, 121 to 127 Dearborn.
 Herrick Block, Southeast corner Wabash Avenue and Madison.
 Hershey Music Hall, 83 Madison.
 Hoeber's Hall, 220 to 224 West Twelfth.
 Holt Building, 165 Washington.
 Honore Block, Northwest corner Dearborn and Adams.
 Howland Block, Southwest corner Dearborn and Monroe.
 Hyman Building, 148 to 152 South Water.
 Ingals' Building, 190 and 192 Clark.
 Jenks' Building, Madison Street, near Michigan Avenue.
 Journal Building, 159 and 161 Dearborn.
 Kentall Block, Southwest corner Dearborn and Washington.
 Kent Building, 151 and 153 Monroe.
 Kentucky Block, Northeast corner Adams and Clark.
 Kingsbury Block. 113 and 115 Randolph.

Lakeside Building, Southwest corner Adams and Clark.
 Leander Building, 79 to 85 Wabash Avenue.
 Leonard's Building, 996 and 998 West Madison.
 Loomis' Building, Northwest corner Clark and Water.
 Lumber Exchange, corner Water and Franklin.
 Madison Block, 230 to 238 West Madison.
 Major Block, Southeast corner LaSalle and Madison.
 Marine Building, 152 to 158 Lake.
 Mariner's Temple, corner Michigan and Market.
 Maskell Hall, 173 South Desplaines.
 Mason Block, 92 and 94 Washington.
 McCormick Block, Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph.
 McCormick Hall, Northeast corner Clark and Kinzie.
 McNeil Building, 128 and 130 Clark.
 McNeill Building, 188 Clark.
 MacVicker's Theater, 78 to 84 Madison.
 Mendel Block, 127 to 133 Van Buren.



CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

Mercantile Block, 112 to 118 LaSalle.
 Merchant Building, Northwest Corner LaSalle and Washington.
 Methodist Church Block, Southeast corner Clark and Washington.
 Metropolitan Block, Northwest corner LaSalle and Randolph.
 Miller Block, 117 Clark.
 Morrison Building, Northeast corner Clark and Madison.
 Morrison Block, Southeast corner Clark and Madison.
 Mueller's Hall, 356 to 364 North Avenue.
 Nevada Block, Southwest corner Franklin and Washington.

Nixon Building, 169 to 175 Lasalle.
 Odd Fellows' Hall, Southeast corner Clark and Washington.
 Odd Fellows' Hall, 406 and 408 Milwaukee Avenue.
 Ogden Building, Southwest corner Clark and Lake.
 Oriental Building and Hall, 122 Lasalle.
 Orpheus Hall, 239 and 241 West Lake.
 Otis Building, Southwest corner Madison and State.
 Otis Block, 280 to 288 Wabash Avenue.
 Otis Block, Southwest corner Madison and Lasalle.
 Pacific Block, 281 to 289, Southeast corner Clark and Van Buren.
 Page's Block, 115 to 119 State.
 Parker Block, 181 West Madison.
 Pierce Block, 250 and 252 Wabash Avenue.
 Pike's Block, Southwest corner Monroe and State.
 Portland Block, Southeast corner Dearborn and Washington.
 Post Office, new Custom House, Clark and Adams.
 Produce Exchange Block, Southeast corner Water and Lasalle.
 Purple Block, North Clark Street, between Ontario and Erie.



ROAD HOUSE IN SOUTH PARK.

Quinlan Block, 81 and 83 Clark.
 Radical Hall, 615 West Lake.
 Rawson Building, 149 and 151 State.
 Reaper Block, Northeast corner Washington and Clark.
 Republic Life Building, 157 to 163 Lasalle.
 Rice's Building, 75 to 81 Dearborn.
 St. Alban's Block, 291 to 297 Wabash Avenue.
 St. Mary's Block, Southwest corner Wabash Avenue and Madison.

St. James Block, 406 to 414 Clark.
St. Peters' Hall, 328 and 330 State.
Schnaitman's Hall, 634 Larabee.
Sharpshooter's Hall, corner Clark and Illinois.
Shreve Building, Northwest corner Lake and Clark.
Singer Building, Northeast corner State and Washington.
Skandinavian and American Building 123 Fifth Avenue.
Social Workingmen's Hall, 368 and 370 West Twelfth.
Societies Hall, 210 Blue Island Avenue.
Springer Building, Southwest corner Randolph and State.
Staats Zeitung Building, Northeast corner Fifth Avenue and Washington.
Standard Hall, Southwest corner Michigan Avenue and Thirteenth.
Star Building, 111 Madison.
Starkweather Building, State Street, between Van Buren and Harrison.
Stewart Building, Northwest corner State and Washington.
Superior Block, 75 to 79 Clark.
Syracuse Block, 171 and 173 Randolph.
Taylor Building, Northeast corner Wabash avenue and Washington.
Temperance Hall, corner North Market and Michigan.
Temperance Radical Hall, 619 West Lake.
Teutonia Building, Southeast corner Fifth Avenue and Washington.
Thompson Block, 229 to 247 West Madison.
Times Building, Northwest corner Fifth Avenue and Washington.
Tribune Building, Southeast corner Dearborn and Madison.
Turner Hall, 257 North Clark.
Turner Hall, 251 to 255 West Twelfth.
Ulrich Block, 19 to 37 North Clark.
Union Building, 106 to 110 Lasalle.
Union Hall, Southeast corner Clark and Washington.
United States Express Company's Building, 87 and 89 Washington.
Vermont Block, 155 and 157 Fifth Avenue.
Wadsworth Building, 175 to 181 West Madison.
Washington Block, Southwest corner Washington and Fifth Avenue.
Washingtonian Home, 566 to 572 West Madison.
Water Works, corner Chicago Avenue and Pine.
Water Works, West Side, corner Ashland Avenue and Twenty-Second.
Westpal's Hall, 691 and 693 South Halsted.
Willard's Building, 318 and 320 Wabash Avenue.
Wilmarth Building, 390 to 396 Wabash Avenue.
Windett Block, Northeast corner State and Randolph.
Workingmen's Hall, 368 and 370 West Twelfth.
Yates Building, Southwest corner Randolph and Lasalle.

MASONIC BODIES.

BLUE LODGES.

- Blair, 393, Monday evening, 76 Monroe.
 Chicago, 437, Monday evening, 122 La Salle.
 Herder, 669, Monday evening, cor. Union and W. Fourteenth.
 Waldeck, 674, Monday evening, 227 South Park Avenue.
 Lakeside, 769, Monday evening, Indiana Avenue, cor. Thirty-first Street.
 Lessing, 357, Tuesday evening, 12 N. Clinton.
 National, 596, Tuesday evening, cor. Randolph and Halsted.
 Golden Rule, 726, Tuesday evening, 122 La Salle.
 Ashler, 308, Tuesday evening, 76 Monroe.
 D. A. Cashman, 686, Tuesday evening, cor. Madison and Robey.
 Garden City, 141, Wednesday evening, 122 La Salle.
 Blaney, 271, Wednesday evening, 76 Monroe.
 Mithra, 410, Wednesday evening, Turner Hall, Clark Street and Chicago Avenue.
 Hesperia, 411, Wednesday evening, cor. Randolph and Halsted.
 Union Park, 610, Wednesday evening, 679 W. Lake.
 Keystone, 639, Wednesday evening, 62 North Clark.
 D. C. Cregier, 643, Wednesday evening, 280 Milwaukee Avenue.
 Germania, 182, Thursday evening, 62 N. Clark.
 Cleveland, 211, Thursday evening, cor. Randolph and Halsted.
 Kilwinning, 311, Thursday evening, 185 and 187 Kinzie.
 Thos. J. Turner, 409, Thursday evening, 76 Monroe.
 Pleiades, 478, Thursday evening, 220 W. Twelfth.
 Apollo, 642, Thursday evening, cor. State and Twenty-eighth.
 South Park, 662, Thursday evening, cor. Oak and Lake, Hyde Park.
 Englewood, 690, Thursday evening, Wentworth Avenue, bet. Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.
 Richard Cole, 697, Thursday evening, 770 Archer Avenue.
 Lumberman's, 717, Thursday evening, 692 Archer Avenue.
 Oriental, 33, Friday evening, 122 La Salle.
 Dearborn, 210, Friday evening, 76 Monroe.
 Wabansia, 160, Friday evening, 76 Monroe.
 Accordia, 277, Friday evening, 112 and 114 E. Randolph.
 Landmark, 422, Friday evening, cor. Thirty-seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Home, 508, Friday evening, 134 E. Twenty-second.
 Covenant, 256, Friday evening, 185 and 187 Kinzie.
 Lincoln Park, 611, Friday evening, 869 N. Clark.
 Crescent, 635, Friday evening, 208 La Salle.
 St. Andrews, 703, Friday evening, 76 Monroe.
 Wm. B. Warren, 209 Saturday evening, 76 Monroe.

CHAPTERS.

- Lafayette, 2, Monday evening, 76 Monroe.
 Corinthian, 69, Monday evening, 185 and 187 Kinzie.
 Fairview, 161, Monday evening, cor. Thirty-seventh Street & Cottage Grove Avenue,

Lincoln Park, 117, Tuesday evening, 869 N. Clark.
 Chicago, 127, Wednesday evening, 134 E. Twenty-second.
 York, 138, Thursday evening, cor. Madison and Robey.
 Elwood M. Jarrett, 176, Thursday evening, Wentworth Avenue, bet. Sixty-second
 and Sixty-third Streets.
 Washington, 43, Friday evening, cor. Randolph and Halsted.
 Wiley M. Egan, 126, Friday evening, 220 W. Twelfth.

COUNCILS.

Chicago, 4, Wednesday evening, 76 Monroe.
 Siloam, 52, Saturday evening, cor. Randolph and Halsted.

COMMANDERIES, K. T.

Chicago, 19, Monday evening, cor. Randolph and Halsted.
 Apollo, 1, Tuesday evening, 76 Monroe.
 St. Bernard, 35, Wednesday evening, 185 and 187 Kinzie.



FERRY HALL, LAKE FOREST, ILL.

HACK ORDINANCE.

The price to be charged by the owner or owners, or drivers of any hackney coach, carriage or vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, except omnibuses, for hire within the city of Chicago, shall be as follows, to be regulated and estimated by the distance on the most direct routes, namely:

For conveying each passenger from one railroad depot to another railroad depot, fifty cents.

For conveying each passenger not exceeding one mile, fifty cents.

For conveying a passenger any distance over one mile and less than two miles, one dollar.

For conveying each additional passenger of the same family or party, fifty cents.

For conveying a passenger in said city any distance exceeding two miles, one dollar and fifty cents.

For each additional passenger of the same family or party, fifty cents.

For conveying children between five and fourteen years of age, half the above rates may be charged for like distances, but for children under five years of age, no charge will be made. Provided, that the distance from any railroad depot, steamboat landing or hotel, to any other railroad depot, steamboat landing or hotel, shall in all cases be estimated as not exceeding one mile.

For the use by the day of any hackney coach or other vehicle, drawn by two horses or other animals, with one or more passengers, eight dollars per day.

For the use of any such carriage or vehicle by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:—For the first hour, two dollars; for each additional hour or part of an hour, one dollar.

For conveying one or more passengers to or from any place in said city, between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight and seven A. M., for each trip, without regard to distance or number of passengers, two dollars.

For the use of any cab or other vehicle drawn by one horse or other animal, by the hour, with the privilege of going from place to place, with one or more passengers, and stopping when required:—For the first hour, one dollar; for each additional hour or part of an hour, fifty cents.

For the use of any such carriage by the day, four dollars.

Every passenger shall be allowed to have conveyed upon such vehicle, without charge, his ordinary traveling baggage, not exceeding in any case one trunk and twenty-five pounds of other baggage. For every additional package, where the whole weight of baggage is over one hundred pounds, if conveyed to any place within the city limits, the owner or driver shall be permitted to charge fifteen cents.

TO KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, GREETING:

In the following pages the publishers have gathered and consolidated a large amount of matter relating to the ancient and modern life of Knighthood, embracing the trying days of the Crusades, and following, step by step, the progress and growth of the Order down to the present time. Also a table of times and places of organizations of Grand Commanderies and Triennial Conclaves, from reliable sources, in a more condensed form than has been hitherto published.

The closing pages comprise the Programme to be observed during the Grand Encampment to be held in Chicago in August, 1880, with such other *official* information as will be found nowhere else.

Courteously Yours,

THE PUBLISHERS.





THE DAYS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

" In days of old our fathers went to war,
Expecting sturdy blows and scanty fare ;
Their beef they often in their morion stew'd,
And in their basket-hilt their beverage brew'd."

Away back in the world's history, so far that modern eyes trace the old and time-worn pages with wonder, dates the first days of Knighthood. The Romans are said to have established the earliest Orders of Knights, and it was a sort of nobility sought after and appreciated, for it testified in the strongest possible manner to the merit of the wearer of knightly armor. The Crusaders made religious professors of all Knights, and never was one present at the reading of the gospel who did not hold the sword pointed to the book, in testimony of his desire to uphold its teaching by force of arms. Achilles was considered of true knightly spirit. He had a supreme indifference as to what side he fought on, but held a warm affection for friends, and looked at death calmly. The young and chivalric Knights courted the

foremost places of danger, and would gladly have given their last drops of blood to serve the cause in which they were engaged. With their determination to uphold and defend the scriptures, was also combined a fixed resolution to display courtesy, gallantry and readiness to protect defenceless women. Olibion, the son of Asteriel, of the line of Japhet, is said to have been the first Knight ever created. There seems to be little doubt that *Knecht* was the original title, meaning a servant to the King. Later on it was declared that only military men should be made Knights. When Suffolk yielded to Regnault, about four hundred years ago, he asked the victor, "Are you gentleman or Knight?" Regnault replied, "I am a gentleman, but not yet a Knight." Whereupon Suffolk, according to the custom that a Knight never surrendered his sword but to a Knight, bade Regnault kneel, dubbed him Knight, received the accustomed oaths, and gave up his sword to the new chevalier.

The class of knighthood with which we propose mostly to deal in this work is that relating to the days of the Temple. In the early ages of the Christian Church the holy veneration for the scenes which had been consecrated by the sufferings and death of the founder of our religion, led thousands of pious pilgrims to visit Jerusalem, for the purpose of offering up their devotions at the sepulchre of the Lord. To such a height did this religious enthusiasm arrive that in the year 1064 not less than seven thousand pilgrims assembled from all parts of Europe around the tomb of Christ. At a time when the facilities of intercourse which now exist were unknown, a journey was always attended with difficulties and dangers, to which the youthful, the aged and the infirm were often sacrificed. But when Palestine was conquered by the Arabs, and the land of pilgrimage became infested by hordes of barbarous fanatics, inspired with the most intense hatred toward Christianity—these difficulties and dangers were eminently increased. The tale of the sufferings inflicted upon the pilgrims by the Mussulman possessors of Jerusalem, excited in Europe an enthusiastic indignation which led to the institution of the Crusades wars, undertaken solely for the purpose of recovering the holy land from the followers of Mahomet.

In 1099 the city of Jerusalem was captured by the Crusaders, the consequence of which was an increase in the zeal of pilgrimage, which had been gathering intensity during its long suppression by the barbarities of the Tureomans. Although the infidels had been driven out of Jerusalem, they had not been expelled from Palestine, but still continued to infest the lofty mountains bordering on the seacoast, from whose inaccessible stronghold they were wont to make incursions into the roads surrounding the holy city, and pillage every unguarded traveler.

To protect the pious pilgrims thus exposed to plunder and death, nine noble Knights who had previously distinguished themselves at the siege of Jerusalem, united in a brotherhood, and bound themselves by a solemn compact to aid one another in clearing the highways of infidels and robbers, and in protecting the pilgrims through the passes and defiles of the mountains to the holy city. Of these nine who formed the compact, the names of only two seem to have been preserved with certainty, viz: Hugh de Payens and Godfrey de St. Aldemar. Six of the others are named by Wilke as Roral Gundemar, Godfrey Bisol, Payens de Montidier, Archibald de St. Aman, Andre de Montbar and the Count of Provence. They united the military with the monastic character, and in the presence of the Patriarch of Jerusalem took the usual vows of chastity, poverty and obedience, and with deep humility assumed their title of "Poor Fellow Soldiers of Christ."

Baldwyn, King of Jerusalem, gave them, in 1118, for a dwelling, a part of the church which had been built by the Emperor Justinian, within the site of which the Temple of Solomon had been erected on Mount Moriah, and adjoining to the Temple which had been built by the Caliph Omar. The Abbot and Canons of the Temple also tendered to them a building in which to store their arms and accoutrements. From this fact they derived the name of Templars, a title which has been retained by their followers to the present day.

The views of the order now became more extensive, and they added to their profession of protecting poor pilgrims that of defending the

kingdom of Jerusalem and the whole eastern church from the attacks of the infidels. Hugh de Payens was chosen by the Knights their leader, under the title of "Master of the Temple." Their name and reputation spread rapidly through Europe, and many of the nobles of the west who had visited Palestine as pilgrims, became members of the Order.

In 1128 Hugh de Payens was sent to Europe by King Baldwin to get permission from Pope Honorius II. to form a religious military order similar to that of the Hospitalers of Jerusalem. The pontiff approved of the petition and sent him to Troyes, in Champagne, where the ecclesiastical council was in session, and where the ambassador was received with due courtesy, his project rehearsed, and St. Bernard directed to prescribe rules for the new Order, which was entitled *Pauperes commilitis Christi et Templi Solomonis*—"Poor Fellow Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon." The rules enjoined severe devotional exercises, fasting, prayer and self mortification. Thus provided with a rule that should give permanence and authority to the Order, the ambassador returned to Jerusalem, accompanied by many recruits from some of the noblest families of Europe. He also received from different princes and nobles many liberal donations of land and money. In England especially, where the amounts donated were large, he established a branch of the Order placing a Knight Templar at its head as his viceroy, with the title of Prior of the Temple. The Templars everywhere eminently distinguished themselves as warriors and soldiers of the cross.

The dress prescribed to them by the rule of St. Bernard consisted of a white mantle, to commend themselves to their Creator by a pure, white life. To this Pope Eugenius some years afterwards added a red cross, as a symbol of martyrdom. Their banner was half black and half white, called *beanseant*; that is to say, well-becoming, because they were fair and favorable to the friends of Christ, but black and terrible to his enemies.

The order was divided into three classes, viz: Knights, Chaplains and Serving Brethren. It was required of whoever presented himself

for knighthood must prove that he was a member of some knightly family ; born in lawful wedlock ; that he was free from all previous obligations ; that he was neither married nor betrothed ; that he had not made any vows of reception in another Order ; that he was not involved in debt ; and, finally, that he was of sound and healthy constitution of body.

The Chaplains were admitted as spiritual advisers by a bull of Pope Alexander III. in 1162. They were required to serve a novitiate of one year. They were received the same as Knights, except that they took upon themselves only three of the vows—chastity, poverty and obedience. Their duties were to perform all religious offices, and to officiate at all ceremonies of admission and installation. They were privileged to sit next the Master, and be first served at table.

The Serving Brethren were often of wealth and high standing. The only qualification for their admission was that they were free-born, not slaves. They fought beside the Knights in the field, and at home performed the menial offices of the household. At first there was but one class, but afterwards they were divided into two, and called the *Brethren-at-Arms* and the *Handicraft Brethren*. The former were soldiers, while the latter exercised their various trades, such as armorers, farriers, etc. Their reception was similar to that of the Knights, but the accident of birth precluded promotion for them out of their class.

There was a fourth class at this time called the *Affiliated*, consisting of both sexes and from various ranks. They were recognized by the Order, though not openly connected with it, and entitled to its protection and some of its privileges.

There was still another class called *Donates*—youths destined at the proper age for the service of the Order, or who, from admiration, bound themselves to aid and assist the Knights, and desiring to share their honors. Over all presided the Grand Master, who was in the early days of the Order simply Master of the Temple. In 1178, at the treaty of peace between the Templars and the Hospitalers, Odo de St. Armand called himself "Humble Master of the Order of the

Temple." This humble spirit later seemed to be laid aside, and the title of Grand Master was accorded and accepted ; for in the best days of the Order the Grand Master was considered as the equal of a sovereign.

The Grand Master resided at Jerusalem, and after the destruction of the city at Acre, and finally at Cyprus. His duty compelled him to reside in the Holy Land. He was elected for life from among the Knights. At the death of a Grand Master a Grand Prior was chosen to administer affairs until a successor was elected. On a day appointed for the election three or four of the most esteemed Knights were proposed. The Grand Prior collected all the votes, and he who had the greatest number was declared the electing Prior. Another Knight was then called to assist him, and the two spent an entire night in the chapel engaged in prayer. In the morning they chose two others, and these four two more, and so on until twelve (the number of the apostles) had been selected. The twelve elected a Chaplain, and the thirteen then proceeded to vote for a Grand Master, the Knight receiving a majority of the thirteen votes being declared duly elected.

The vote was announced at the close of the election, whereupon the assembled brethren promised obedience, and the Chaplain said to the new Master, "In the name of God the Father, the Son and the Ho'y Ghost, we have chosen, and do choose thee, brother A., to be our Master." Then turning to the brethren he said, "Beloved Sirs and Brethren, give thanks unto God ; behold here our Master." The Chaplains chanted the *Te Deum*, and the new Master was taken in the arms of the brethren, carried into the chapel and placed before the altar, where, kneeling, he continued for a time in prayer, and the Chaplains repeated their devotional exercises.

Next in rank to the Grand Master came the *Seneschal*, or Lieutenant ; then followed the *Marshal*, or General, the *Treasurer*, who was called also the Grand Preceptor of Jerusalem, the *Draper*, who had charge of the clothing, and was a kind of Commissary General, and the *Turcopolier*, or Commander of the light horse. There was a class of officers next called *Visitors*, whose duty was to visit the dif-

ferent provinces and correct abuses, if found. There were also subordinate officers to the *Serving Brethren*, such as *Standard Bearer*, *Sub-Marshal* and *Farrier*. These officers, with the Grand Preceptors of the Provinces, and the most distinguished Knights in attendance, constituted the great legislative corps, or General Chapter, who framed all laws and regulations for the Order. The body met but seldom, and during the intervals of its sessions its business was transacted and its powers exercised by the Chapter of Jerusalem.

The Order being thoroughly organized and in prosperous condition, augmented its possessions both at the East and in Europe, when it was divided into Provinces, each of which was governed by a Grand Preceptor or Grand Prior—the titles being both used—though the former related more especially to the Templars, while the latter applied more particularly to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John.

There were fifteen provinces, as follows : Jerusalem, Tripolis, Antioch, Cyprus, Portugal, Castile and Leon, Aragon, France and Auvergne, Normandy, Aquitaine, Provence, England, (which included Ireland and Scotland), Germany, Upper and Central Italy, and Apulia and Sicily. There were only the kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway in Europe to which Templars had not extended their influence and possessions.

In each of these Provinces there were located temples called Preceptories, in charge of Preceptors. In the larger and more influential ones, there were Chapters, in which local laws were enacted and members were received into the Order.

Various ancient authors differ somewhat as to the reception of candidates for knighthood—some averring that the ceremonies were of a secret character, while others proclaim that everything was public in its nature. There can be no doubt that, in many instances, initiations were performed with closed doors, the cause of which may be attributed to the spirit of hostility exhibited by a portion of the church in latter days. Raynourd says the following oath was taken by the candidate :

“ I swear to consecrate my discourse, my arms, my faculties, and

my life to the defence of the sacred mysteries of the faith, and to that of the unity of God. I also promise to be submissive and obedient to the Grand Master of the Order. At all times that it may be necessary I will cross the seas to go to battle ; I will contribute succor against infidel Kings and Princes ; I will not turn my back upon three foes, and even if I be alone I will fight them if they are infidels."

The Knights, engaged in constant wars with the infidels, continued to increase their reputation and enlarge their possessions. But in the beginning of the fourteenth century the avarice of Philip le Bel and the weakness and perfidy of Clement V., conspired to give a blow to the Order from which it never recovered.

From the time of Hugh de Payens to that of Jacques de Molay, the Templars continued to be governed by a succession of the noblest and bravest Knights of which the chivalry of Christendom could boast. They continued to increase in power, in fame and in wealth, and, what is unfortunately too often the concomitants of these qualities, in luxury and pride.

At the time referred to the throne of France was filled by Philip the Fair, an ambitious, a vindictive and an avaricious Prince. In his celebrated controversy with Pope Boniface, the Templars had, as usual with them, sided with the Pontiff and opposed the King. This act incited his hatred. The Order was enormously wealthy ; this aroused his avarice. Their power interfered with his designs of political aggrandizement, and this alarmed his ambition. He therefore secretly concerted with Pope Clement V. a plan for their destruction, and the appropriation of their revenues. Clement, by his direction, in June, 1306, wrote to DeMolay, then Grand Master, at that time at Cyprus, inviting him to come and consult as to matters of great importance to the Order. DeMolay obeyed the summons, and arrived in the beginning of 1307 at Paris, with sixty Knights and a large amount of treasure. He was immediately imprisoned, and on the 13th of October following every Knight in France was, in consequence of the secret orders of the King, arrested on the pretended charge of

idolatry, with other enormous crimes, which a renegade and expelled Prior of the Order was said to have confessed that the Knights were guilty of in their secret Chapters. On the 12th of May, 1310, fifty-four of the Knights were, after a mock trial, publicly burnt, and on the 18th of March, 1314, DeMolay, Grand Master, with the three principal dignitaries of the Order, suffered the same fate. They died *faithfully asserting their innocence of all the crimes imputed to them.* The Order was now, by the energy of the King of France, assisted by the spiritual authority of the Pope, suppressed throughout Europe. *It was not, however, annihilated.* DeMolay, in anticipation of his fate, had appointed John Mark Larmienus as his successor in office, and from that time to the present there has been a regular and uninterrupted succession of Grand Masters.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the efforts of the King and the Pope, the Order of Knights Templar was not extinguished. In France it still exists, and ranks among its members some of the most influential noblemen of that kingdom. In Portugal the name of the Order has been changed to that of the "Knights of Christ," and its cross is frequently conferred by the Government as the reward of distinguished merit. In England, the Encampment of Baldwyn, which was established at Bristol by the Templars who returned with Richard I. from Palestine, still continues to hold its regular meetings, and is believed to have preserved the ancient costumes and ceremonies of the Order. This Encampment, with another at Bath, and a third at York, constituted the three original Encampments of England. From these have emanated the existing Encampments in the British Islands and in the United States, so that the Order, as it now exists in Great Britain and America, is a lineal descendant of the Ancient and Illustrious Order.

Of the history of the Order in America, the proceedings of the Grand Encampment of the United States, which was formed in the year 1816, gives all that is known to the world. It being of such recent date, and no occasion arising to bring the Order into notoriety, having with the advance of the world denuded itself of its warlike character,

it has become, with the propagation of the Christian religion, what it now is.

The connection between the Knights Templar and Freemasons has been repeatedly asserted by the enemies of both institutions, and as often admitted by their friends. Laurie, on this subject, holds the following language :

“We know that the Knight Templars not only possessed the mysteries, but performed the ceremonies and inculcated the duties of Freemasons ;” and he attributes the dissolution of the Order to the discovery of their being Freemasons, and their assembling in secret to practice the rites of the Order. He further endeavors to explain the manner in which they became the depository of the Masonic mysteries, by tracing their initiation to the Druses, a Syriac fraternity, which, at the time of the Crusaders, and long after, existed on Mt. Libanus.

Hospitality has been, from time immemorial, esteemed among Masons as one of the chief virtues. Brethren throughout the globe never disregarded a diploma or certificate bearing the words, “Every Mason shall receive and cherish strange fellows when they come over the countreye.” The Knights of the eleventh century established hospitals for the sick and weary pilgrims, and assumed the name of Hospitalers of Jerusalem. In their laudable and kindly efforts to provide for the poor, and ameliorate the sufferings of the weak, they were heartily seconded by the rich merchants of Amalfi—a thriving city of the Kingdom of Naples. Chapels and hospitals were built at various points, and many of the pilgrims who had experienced the liberality and bounty which was always bestowed upon wayfarers, abandoned the idea of returning to Europe, and formed themselves into bands of charitable assistants, and devoted themselves to the care of the needy and destitute. The Hospitalers of Jerusalem finally took up arms in defence of the holy places against the Saracens, and called themselves Knights Hospitalers, which was subsequently changed to Knights of Rhodes, and then to Knights of Malta.

The highest compliment, perhaps, ever paid to the Order of Knights Templar, was by St. Bernard, when he said, after visiting them in

their temple, "Their arms are their only finery, and they use them with courage, without dreading either the number or the strength of the barbarians. All their confidence is in the Lord of Hosts, and in fighting for His cause they seek a sure victory or a Christian and honorable death." He spoke in the warmest terms of their self denial, their modesty, their piety, their frugality and their bravery.

"Dying in harness," or "clothed in steel," was a favorite phrase in chivalrie annals, to illustrate the bravery of a Knight falling in battle. Hume says of Seward, Earl of Northumberland, that when the death of Osborne, his son, was announced to him, he was inconsolable until he was informed that his death wound was in his breast, and that he had behaved with great gallantry during the action; so, when he found his own death approaching, he ordered his servants to dress him in a complete suit of armor, and sitting erect on his couch he awaited the final summons, with spear in hand, declaring that only thus should a true warrior die. And thus he sat at the final moment. An ancient poem thus portrays the event :

See how the chief of many a field
Prepares to give his latest breath ;
And like a well-trained warrior yield
Becomingly to impending death.
That one stern conqueror of all,
Of chieftain in embattled tower,
Of lord within his ancient hall,
And maiden in her trellis'd bower.

To meet that surest of all foes,
From off his soft and pillowed bed,
With dignity old Seward rose,
And to a couch of state was led.
Fainting, yet firm of purpose there,
Stately as monarch on his throne,
Upright he sat, with kingly air,
To meet the coming foe—alone.

"Take from these limbs," he weakly cried,
"This soft and womanish attire ;
Let cloak and cap be laid aside—
Seward will die as did his sire ;
Not clad in silken vest and shirt,
Like princes in a fairy tale ;

With iron be these old limbs girt,
My vest of steel, my shirt of mail.

"Close let my sheaf of arrows stand ;
My mighty battle-axe now bring ;
My ashen spear place in my hand ;
Around my neck my buckler sling.
Let my white locks once more be press'd
By the old cap of Milan steel ;
Such soldier's gear becomes them best--
They love their old defence to feci.

"'Tis well ! Now buckle to my waist
My well-tried gleaming blade of Spain ;
My old blood leaps in joyful haste,
To feel it on my thigh again.
And here, this pendent loop upon,
Suspend my father's dagger bright ;
My spurs of gold, too, buckle on,
Or Seward dies not like a Knight."

'Twas done ! No tear bedimmed his eyes,
His manly heart had ne'er known fear ;
It answer'd not the deep-fetched sighs
Of friends and comrades standing near.
Death was upon him ; that grim foe
Who smites the craven as the brave ;
With patience Seward met the blow,
Prepared and willing for the grave.





THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

The General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America was formed at a Convention held at Mason's Hall, in the city of New York, on the 20th and 21st of June, 1816, and consisted of delegates, or Sir Knights Companions, from eight (as then called) Councils and Encampments of Knights Templar and appendant Orders, viz :

Boston Encampment, chartered March, 1806, Boston, Mass.
 St. Paul's Encampment, chartered May, 1806, Newburyport, Mass.
 St. John's Encampment, chartered October, 1805, Providence, R. I.
 Newport Encampment, chartered June, 1814, Newport, R. I.
 Ancient Encampment, chartered June, 1814, New York City.
 Temple Encampment, chartered June, 1814, Albany, N. Y.
 Montgomery Encampment, chartered June, 1814, Stillwater, N. Y.
 Darius Council, of Portland, Me.

There were six other Encampments in the United States:

Rising Sun, with Charter dated May, 1814, at New York.
 Pittsburg, with Charter dated May, 1814, at Pittsburg, Pa.
 Maryland, with Charter dated May, 1814, at Baltimore, Md.
 Washington, with Charter dated May, 1814, at Washington, D. C.
 Philadelphia, with Charter dated March, 1814, at Philadelphia, Pa.
 Indivisible Friends, with Charter dated May, 1814, at New Orleans, La.

Six only of these fourteen have had a continuous existence since their organization, viz :

St John's, at Providence; Boston, at Boston; Maryland, at Baltimore; Rising

Sun, (now Columbia,) at New York; Temple, at Albany, and Indivisible Friends, at New Orleans.

Evidently some of these Encampments had been at work several years as voluntary associations, without regular charters, or under the pretended authority of the charter of a Lodge of Ancient Craft Masonry; for we find in Creigh's History that of the members of Philadelphia Encampment No. 1, one had been knighted in February, 1794, another in July, 1794, another in 1795, another in 1796, three in 1800, one in 1806, and three in 1810. It could not, then, have been until 1810 that there could have been any regularly organized body of Knights Templar in Pennsylvania; nor until the 27th day of December, 1812, when the Sir Knights belonging to the Lodges united into an association by the name of Encampment No. 1, at Philadelphia, without charter from any superior source whatever. It was this organization that devised the "Pennsylvania Grand Encampment of Knights Templar with the jurisdiction thereunto belonging."

There is no way at hand for determining the number of Knights subordinate to the Grand Commandery which was established on the 22d of June, 1816, although the number enumerated was 238. But it could not much have exceeded three hundred. From this small beginning in America has sprung, after passing through years of gloom and persecution, the now goodly array of one hundred thousand Sir Knights, who bow allegiance to the Grand Encampment of the United States. This increase, as of old, brings us back to the days of the Crusades, when nine Sir Knights in Palestine banded themselves together; and although the old religious war is not paramount, still that zeal and knightly courtesy which was pre-eminent in those days yet dwells in the hearts of the Companion Sir Knights of this decade.

At this first Convention, after the adoption of a Constitution, which was substantially the same as the one under which the General Grand Encampment acted up to 1844, and the election and installation of the following list of officers:

M. E. the Hon. DeWitt Clinton, of New York Grand Master.

R. E. Thomas Smith Webb, of Boston, Deputy Grand Master.

V. E. Henry Fowle, of Boston, Grand Generalissimo.

V. E. Ezra Ames, of Albany, Grand Captain General.

- V. E. Rev. Paul Dean, of Boston, Grand Prelate.
- V. E. Martin Hoffman, of New York, Grand Senior Warden.
- V. E. John Carlisle, of Providence, Grand Junior Warden.
- V. E. Peter Grinnell, of Providence, Grand Treasurer.
- V. E. John I. Loring, of Boston, Grand Recorder.
- V. E. Thomas Loundes, of New York, Grand Warder.
- V. E. John Snow, of Providence, Grand Standard Bearer.
- V. E. Jonathan Schieffelin, of New York, Grand Sword Bearer.

who were to continue in office until the third Thursday in September, 1819, they adjourned to meet at that time, in the city of New York.

The Second meeting of the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar was convened pursuant to the provisions of their Constitution at Mason's Hall in the city of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1819, at which was announced the death of the R. E. Thomas Smith Webb, Deputy Grand Master. Nothing further of note occurred, and after the election of officers, (no changes being made, except the Eminent Sir Henry Fowle, was advanced to the vacancy caused by the death of our late lamented Companion Sir Knight Webb, and Eminent Sir Knight John Snow, who had in the interim moved to Ohio, and organized an Encampment at Worthington, was promoted to Grand Generalissimo,) the Encampment adjourned.

The third meeting was holden at St. John's Hall, in the city of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1826, at which were represented the Grand Encampments of the States of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia and North Carolina. After granting charters to various Encampments throughout the country, the election and installation of officers, with the necessary routine business incident to the gathering, nothing of interest having transpired, they adjourned until the 14th of September, 1829.

The fourth meeting was held at the same place, at the time specified, when the death of M. E. Grand Master Sir DeWitt Clinton was announced. Representatives were present from the Grand Encampments of New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and South Carolina. Also from Mt. Vernon Encampment, of Ohio, and Washington, No. 1, Washington, D. C. Sir Jonathan Ney, of New Hampshire, was elected Grand Master, Sir Ezra S.

Cozier, of Utica, Deputy Grand Master, Sir Josiah Whittaker, of Providence, Grand Generalissimo, Sir James Eyland, of Charleston, Grand Captain General.

The fifth meeting of the General Grand Encampment was held in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 29th day of November, 1832, but owing to the then unsettled state of the Order, nothing of interest transpired. M. E. Sir Jonathan Nye was re-elected Grand Master.

At the sixth meeting, held in the city of Washington, D. C., M. E. Sir James M. Allen, of New York, was elected Grand Master, and Charles Gilman, of Baltimore, Grand Recorder. At the Triennial held at Boston, Mass., in 1838, were represented the Grand Encampments of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. Also No. 1, of Baltimore. The former officers were re-elected.

Templar Masonry had for a long time been at a low ebb, and but little interest was being manifested, except in some of its most staunch supporters. September 14th, 1841, at the Triennial held in the Chapter room of Apollo, in the city of New York, renewed vigor was imparted into the Order, and the general reports gave a very favorable showing from all parts of the jurisdiction. The same officers were re-elected and installed.

The next Triennial was held at New Haven, Conn., September 10th, 1844, when the Constitution was revised, and more stringent regulations were adopted for the government of subordinate bodies. Sir Archibald Bull, of Troy, N. Y., was elected Grand Master, and Charles Gilman Grand Recorder.

At the tenth meeting, at Columbus, Ohio, September 14th, 1847, M. E. Sir William B. Hubbard was elected Grand Master, and Charles Gilman re-elected Grand Recorder. There were now on the register of the General Grand Encampment five State Grand Encampments, viz: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Connecticut and Ohio, with nineteen subordinate Encampments scattered through the various States, among which were Apollo, No. 1, Chicago, and St. Louis, No. 1, St. Louis.

The next meeting, at Boston, September 10th, 1850, was without much interest, and the work was the usual routine. M. E. Sir W. B. Hubbard was re-elected Grand Master, and V. E. Sir B. B. French, of the District of Columbia, Grand Recorder. The registry now contained the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, and eight additional subordinate Commanderies. Some material amendments were made to the Constitution.

The twelfth Triennial, at Lexington, Kentucky, September 13th, 1853, was without special interest. The officers, with but slight changes, were re-elected, and the Grand Encampments of Maine, Vermont and Virginia were added to the register.

At the Triennial at Hartford, Conn., September 9th, 1856, it was ordered, "That the word 'Encampment' or 'Encampments,' wherever they are applied to State or subordinate bodies, in the Constitution, be stricken out, and 'Commandery' or 'Commanderies' be inserted. The Grand Recorder, in his report at this meeting, said :

"One is forcibly struck, in perusing the old records, with the steady progress of Knight Templarism from 1816 to the present time. It is true, that between 1826 and 1832 the Orders of Knighthood remained nearly stationary. From the crude manner in which the earlier records were kept, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number of the subordinate Encampments. In 1829 five Grand Encampments and three subordinates were represented in the General Grand Encampment, and the records show the existence of several more not represented. From that time the increase has been steady, and the Order in the United States promises, ere long, to stand the foremost in the chivalry of the world."

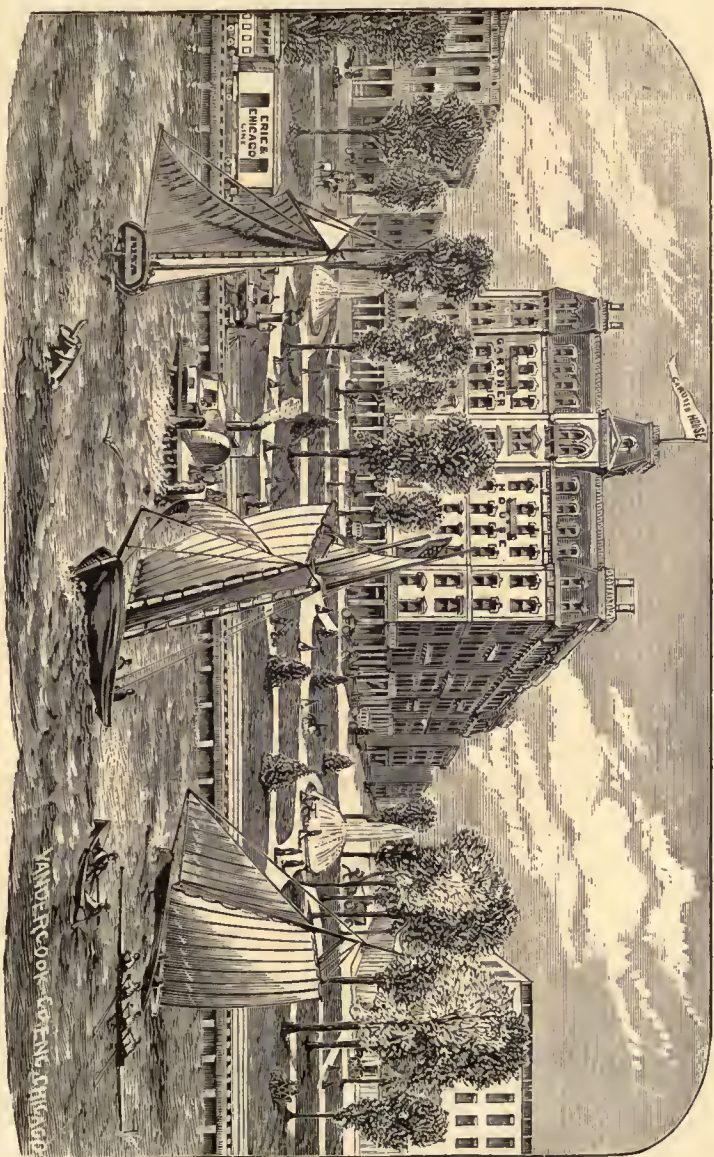
This comparison, made by Sir Knight the Grand Recorder, has been more than realized. In this year, 1856, there were eleven Grand Commanderies and forty-two subordinate Commanderies under the jurisdiction. The officers were again re-elected.

The fourteenth Triennial, which assembled at Chicago September 13th, 1859, was the largest gathering of the Order which had then been held, and the Grand Commanderies of California, Connecticut,

Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont and Virginia, also seventeen subordinate Commanderies, were represented. The Order having assumed such proportions, considerable legislation became necessary to revise the Constitution, adopt a costume, etc., and the session was protracted, covering a full week in its deliberations. M. E. Sir B. B. French, of Washington, D. C., was elected Grand Master, R. E. David Short Goodloe, of Lexington, Ky., Deputy Grand Master, V. E. Winslow Lewis, of Boston, Grand Generalissimo, V. E. Sir James V. Z. Blaney, of Chicago, Grand Captain General, and V. E. Sir Samuel G. Risk, of New Orleans, Grand Recorder.

December 9th, 1857, at a Special Communication of the Grand Commandery of Ohio, the resolution dissolving their connection with the General Grand Body, which had been adopted at their annual meeting in October previous, was repealed. This was a matter of general rejoicing. The Grand Commandery of Tennessee came in at the close of this meeting, and after seven days of harmonious session, the body adjourned to meet at Memphis, Tenn., September 3d, 1862. Among the notable events of this session was the banquet tendered by the Sir Knights of Apollo, No. 1, Chicago, to their distinguished fraters from abroad, and given at the Tremont House Friday evening, September 16th. It were well to note those who sat around that board. There were

Kellogg and Marsh, of California.
Smith and Clark, of Connecticut.
Porter, Friberger, Austin and Hacker, of Indiana.
Gano, Orr and Rob Morris, of Kentucky.
Dunlap, Bell, Thompson and Burnham, of Maine.
Dr. Winslow Lewis, and Charles Robbins, of Massachusetts.
Doyle and Barker, of Rhode Island.
Jacobs, Clark and Frank Darrow, of Michigan.
Giles M. Hillyer, of Mississippi.
Judd, Drew and Z. C. Priest, of New York.
Hubbard, Achey, Creighton and Kent Jarvis, of Ohio.
Alfred Creigh, of Pennsylvania.
Wm. W. Goodwin, of New Jersey.
Neill and Case, of Texas.
Washburn and Philip C. Tucker, of Vermont.



VIEW ON LAKE FRONT—LOCATION OF GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

A. T. C. Pierson and Prescott, of Minnesota.
 Horace Chase and Moses Paul, of New Hampshire.
 Porter, Hartsock, Boyle and Parvin, of Iowa.
 English, Barber and Albert Pike, of Arkansas.
 Swasey, Crane, Fellows and Risk, of Louisiana.
 O'Sullivan, Henderson and Flynt, of Missouri.
 Piper, Webb and Yeates, of Maryland.
 Wood, Watson and Hastings, of Alabama.
 Ramsay, Buist and Mackey, of South Carolina.
 Haley, Stevens and French, of the District of Columbia.
 Hunt, Tracey, Lewis and H. L. Palmer, of Wisconsin.
 Phil. Thomas Schley, of Georgia.

Deming, Goodloe, Sorley, Lawrence, McClellan, Ely S. Parker, with our own Blaney, Josiah Hunt, Johnson, Buck, Mitchell, Deering, Hurlbut and others, of Illinois.

It brought forth some of the most brilliant, chivalric speeches ever listened to by any body of men, and from the giants of the Order, served in many a dark day following to bind them closer together.

They were not destined to reunite at Memphis in 1862, for owing to the exigencies of the war a special meeting was convened at New York city on Monday, September 1st, 1862, in pursuance of a call by the Grand Master, stating that, for reasons apparent to all, it was believed to be impossible to meet at Memphis, and as he had no power to change the place of meeting selected, he had called this special to legislate accordingly. The Grand Commanderies of Connecticut, Maine, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Kentucky and New Jersey, with Maryland, No. 1, Washington No. 1, and Indivisible Friends, No. 1, of New Orleans, were represented, and passed a resolution rescinding the former one, and calling the Triennial to be held on the following day in the city of New York.

At this session, objections having been advanced to the costume adopted at the last Conclave, owing to want of adaptation to the requirements of our modern Templars, its liability to injury, as also its expensiveness, a new uniform was proposed (that in present use) and adopted. It consisted of

FULL DRESS.—Black frock coat, black pantaloons, scarf or baldrick, sword, belt, gauntlets and chapeau, with their appropriate trimmings.

FATIGUE DRESS.—Same as full dress, except for chapeau, a black

cloth cap, navy form, with appropriate cross in front, and for gauntlets white gloves. The Sir Knights to wear white metal wherever metal appears. Commanders, Past Commanders and Grand officers to wear yellow. Commanders, Generalissimos and Captain Generals to wear shoulder straps.

THE GRAND STANDARD to be of white woolen or silk stuff, six feet high, five feet in width, made tripartite at the bottom, fastened at the top to a cross-bar by nine rings. In the center of the field a blood-red passion cross, over which the motto, "*In hoc signo vinces*," and under, "*Non nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed Nomini tuo da Gloriam*."

BEAUSEANT.—Of woolen or silk stuff, same form and dimensions of Grand Standard, and suspended in same manner. The upper half of this standard to be black, the lower half white.

M. E. Sir B. B. French was re-elected Grand Master, and Sir John D. Caldwell Grand Recorder. The session was short and unimportant, and when they adjourned it was to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the first Tuesday of September, 1865.

At the sixteenth Triennial, September 5, 1865, at Columbus, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin, with subordinate Commanderies from Arkansas, District of Columbia, Maryland and Minnesota were represented. The present Templar drill was adopted, and the costume modified in some slight particulars, but no business of note was transacted. M. E. Sir H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee was elected Grand Master, R. E. Sir W. S. Gardner, of Massachusetts, Deputy Grand Master, V. E. Sir John D. Caldwell Grand Recorder.

The seventeenth Triennial was held at St. Louis September 15th, 1868. This was the most noted of all the meetings up to this time, from the very large attendance of Sir Knights from all parts of our now common country. It was truly a grand re-union, not only from the vast numbers present, but also from the courteous, knightly hospitality shown by the Companion Sir Knights, and also the entire com-

munity of the city of St. Louis. The bounteous cheer and cordial greeting received on every hand has made it a memorable epoch in the history of the Order. The imposing escort of Templars to the Grand Encampment far surpassed in display any previous occasion, and presented a pageant so brilliant that it is only those who participated can realize, even at this day, the impetus given to Chivalric Templar Masonry by this gathering of the hosts. The noble Knights once more met in strong fraternal greeting over a re-united country. Much legislation of an important nature for the good of the Order was transacted, all of which is of such a recent date as to be well known to the members, but is uninteresting to the outside world, and does not require repetition. The address of M. E. Sir Henry L. Palmer was a masterly document. M. E. Sir William Sewall Gardner, of Massachusetts was elected Grand Master, and V. E. Sir John D. Caldwell, of Ohio, re-elected Grand Recorder.

The eighteenth Triennial convened at Baltimore September 19th, 1871. The Grand Commanderies of Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin, were represented by their Grand Officers, and subordinate Commanderies from Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina and the Sandwich Islands. The very able report of the Grand Master, covering as it did a vast scope of territory, was of great interest. Many necessary and important changes were made in the Constitution and By-Laws, to conform to the rapidly increasing state of the Order. Seventy-six Commanderies, forty-three hundred Sir Knights, with seven hundred musicians, hailing from thirty States and territories, participated in the escort to the Grand Encampment, and the pageant was brilliant in the extreme. The Parade and Review was held on Thursday, 21st of September. Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Chicago, acting, by request, as the Guard of Honor to the Grand

Encampment of the United States. The various Commanderies having formed in twelve divisions on the east and west sides of Broadway, facing inward, the Grand Master and Grand Officers, with their guard, preceded by Vass & Chaffee's Light Guard Band, of Chicago, passed down between the lines, the Knights presenting arms, and the bands (thirty in number) playing in their regular order as the Grand Officers approached. The Grand Master, having taken position on the extreme right, the divisions wheeled into line, led by troops of mounted Red Cross Knights, with prancing steeds, gaily caparisoned, and lances at a poise decorated with gay ribbons. During the march several of the Commanderies executed many brilliant movements, forming in triangles, curves and double crosses, exciting the admiration of the assembled thousands. The soldierly bearing and drill of the different Commanderies was very marked, and although there were many notable ones, a comparison, where all were so perfect, would be invidious. The Committee appointed to award the prize (consisting of a superb libation service) offered by Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, after careful consideration, arrived at the conclusion that, for excellence of movement, perfection of discipline, and general knightly appearance, Detroit Commandery, No. 1, of Detroit, Michigan, bore away the palm.

The entire route of march passed over was one dense mass of human beings, estimated at over two hundred thousand people, who witnessed the gorgeous array, while the places of business and private residences throughout the line of march were gaily decorated. Passing the shaft erected in honor of the "Father of his Country," in memory of their beloved brother, the Knights gave the military salute, and the Grand Officers uncovered their heads and bowed in reverence.

Nature was propitious, for "the morning dawned bright and clear. The twinkling stars that shone with such unwonted brilliancy the preceding night had given promise of a day radiant with mellow sunshine," which was fully appreciated by the gay cavaliers who had journeyed so far to participate in the glories of that ever memorable occasion. Thousands of glad hearts thanked God that day for the

bright sunshine, so in unison with all the brilliant scenes enacted during its passing hours, and which will ever haunt them like a dream in fairy land.

M. E. Sir J. Q. A. Fellows was elected Grand Master, R. E. Sir James Herron Hopkins, Deputy Grand Master, V. E. Sir Vincent Lombard Hurlbut, Grand Generalissimo, V. E. Sir Benjamin Dean, Grand Captain General, and V. E. Sir James Sutton Parvin, Grand Recorder. With the growth of the Order necessarily a vast amount of business was transacted, and after a very harmonious session the Grand Encampment adjourned.

The nineteenth Triennial Conelave was held at New Orleans December 1st to 5th, 1874. This was a notable gathering also; and while it was not so largely attended as the former meeting at Baltimore, still the whole general ensemble was of the same gay, gorgeous display, and the proverbial hospitality of the inhabitants of the Crescent City was poured forth with a lavish hand.

The parade to escort the officers of the Grand Encampment to Masonic Hall was rich in the extreme, and nature tendered her best work to facilitate the cause. Thirty State Grand Commanderies and eleven subordinate Commanderies were represented, and peace, joy and harmony prevailed. The regulation relating to uniform, adopted in 1862, was re-endorsed, all propositions relating to its change being voted down. M. E. Sir James Herron Hopkins was elected Grand Master, R. E. Sir V. L. Hurlbut, Deputy Grand Master, Sir Walter Lawrence Bragg, Grand Generalissimo, Sir Edward Thomas Schultz, Grand Captain General, and Sir T. S. Parvin Grand Recorder.

The twentieth Triennial Conelave was called together at Cleveland, Ohio, August 28th, 1877, Tancred Commandery, No. 48, of Pittsburgh, Pa., being the special Commandery detailed by the Grand Commander of Pennsylvania, as the escort of the M. E. Grand Master Sir Knight James Herron Hopkins. The arrangements for this meeting were of a very elaborate order, and, while the attendance was not so great as was expected, still the Grand Parade, with all of the surroundings, was of such a character as to give renewed eclat to the

chivalrie standing of the Sir Knights, each of whom, as well as the Commanderies, as bodies, vied with each other as to who could best maintain the high standing accredited to them in the general estimation. The report of the M. E. Grand Master was recognized as one of the ablest documents ever laid before the General Grand Body, and covered every point that naturally presented itself to the chivalrie notice of the Illustrious Companions. Much valuable legislation was enacted. Thirty-one State Grand Commanderies and eleven subordinate Commanderies were represented. The Parade and Review was magnificent, and ably carried out. Detroit Commandery, No. 1, as at Baltimore, again carried off the prize, a magnificent banner, of which they may well be proud. The officers elected will follow in the Tableau for 1880.





TABLEAU.

Grand Encampment of Knights Templar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1880.

- M. E. Sir Vincent Lumbard Hurlbut, Illinois, Grand Master.
 - R. E. Sir Walter L. Bragg, Alabama, Deputy Grand Master.
 - V. E. Sir Benjamin Dean, Massachusetts, Grand Generalissimo.
 - V. E. Sir LaFayette Lyttle, Ohio, Grand Captain General.
 - V. E. Rev. Sir Clinton Locke, Illinois, Grand Prelate.
 - V. E. Sir Robert E. Withers, Virginia, Grand Senior Warden.
 - V. E. Sir Benjamin B. Richardson, Texas, Grand Junior Warden.
 - V. E. Sir John W. Simons, New York, Grand Treasurer.
 - V. E. Sir Theodore T. Parvin, Iowa, Grand Recorder.
 - V. E. Sir John W. Woodhull, Wisconsin, Grand Standard Bearer.
 - V. E. Sir Charles Wm. Carter, Connecticut, Grand Sword Bearer.
 - V. E. Sir Orin Welch, New York, Grand Warder.
 - V. E. Sir Hiram T. Graves, California, Grand Captain of the Guard.
-

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

- M. E. Sir Henry L. Palmer, Wisconsin.
- M. E. Sir William Sewall Gardner, Massachusetts.

M. E. Sir J. Q. A. Fellows, Louisiana.

M. E. Sir James Herron Hopkins, Pennsylvania.

PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. E. Sir David Short Goodloe, Kentucky.

R. E. Sir William Tracy Gould, Georgia.

PAST GRAND GENERALISSIMOS.

V. E. Sir Zenas C. Priest, New York.

V. E. Sir William J. Reese, Ohio.

PAST GRAND CAPTAIN GENERALS.

V. E. Sir Ezra S. Barnum, New York.

V. E. Sir James Sorley, Texas.

V. E. Sir A. T. C. Pierson, Minnesota.

V. E. Sir George W. Belt, Missouri.

V. E. Sir Ed. Thomas Schultz, Maryland.

OFFICERS STATE GRAND COMMANDERIES.

(GRAND COMMANDER, DEPUTY GRAND COMMANDER, GRAND GENERALISSIMO AND GRAND CAPTAIN GENERAL.)

Alabama.

William S. Foster,
Stephen H. Beasley,
Daniel Smith,
Robert Moulthrop.

Arkansas.

James H. Van Hoose,
Robert E. Salle,
James A. Henry,
Raphael M. Johnson.

California.

Alfred A. Redington,
Edward R. Hedges,
Charles F. Lott,
Edwin A. Rodgers.

Colorado.

Harper M. Orahod,
James M. Strickler,
Michael Spangler,
Michael H. Fitch.

Connecticut.

Charles W. Carter,
Israel M. Bullock,
Charles W. Skiff,
Nelson J. Welton.

Georgia.

Charles R. Armstrong,
William D. Luckie,
William S. Rockwell,
John G. Dietz.

Illinois.

Charles Moody Morse,
John Corson Smith,
Loyal L. Munn,
Henry Turner.

Indiana.

Henry G. Thayer,
John H. Hess,
Samuel B. Sweet,
Richard L. Woolsey.

Iowa.

Horace S. Winslow,
J. Scott Jenkins,
William G. Donnan,
James Morton.

Kansas.

Edwin D. Hillyer,
Dwight Byington,
Andrew M. Callahan,
S. E. W. Johnson.

Kentucky.

D. Vertner Johnson,
James E. Cantrill,
Thomas H. Sherley,
Edwin G. Hall.

Louisiana.

A. W. Hyatt,
George Soule,
E. E. Adams,
William H. Chaffee.

Maine.

John Bird,
Edward P. Burnham,
Isaac S. Bangs,
John O. Shaw.

Maryland.

George R. Coffroth,
Christian B. Kleibacker,
John H. Weber,
W. A. Hanway.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Nelson W. Aldrich,
William H. Kent,
Caleb Saunders,
George H. Burnham.

Michigan.

William B. Wilson,
George W. Chandler,
Charles E. Grisson,
Eugene B. Robinson.

Minnesota.

William C. Williston,
Robert L. McCormick
Russell C. Munger,
Luther Z. Rogers.

Missouri.

Sol. E. Waggoner,
William G. Hall,
William J. Terrell,
John A. Sloan.

New Hampshire.

Joseph W. Hildreth,
Benjamin F. Ruckley,
Nathan P. Hunt,
Thomas S. Ellis.

New York.

Thomas C. Chittenden,
George W. Walgrove,
Simon V. McDowell,
John S. Bartlett.

Pennsylvania.

John P. S. Gobin,
DeWitt C. Carroll,
George W. Kendrick, Jr.,
B. Frank Breneman.

Texas.

Henry Scherffius,
H. B. Stoddard,
J. W. Hannig,
R. H. Neal.

Mississippi.

Charles M. Erwin,
W. G. Benbrook,
R. F. Hudson,
William French.

Nebraska.

Joseph K. Marlay,
Edwin A. Allen,
Eben K. Long,
Francis E. White.

New Jersey.

I. Layton Register,
Joseph W. Congdon,
George G. Felton,
Charles H. Ingalls.

Ohio.

J. Kelly Oneall,
Henry H. Tatem,
Alexander F. Vance,
Elijah H. Norton.

Tennessee.

George C. Connor,
Joseph H. Fussell,
William David Robison,
Benjamin F. Haller.

Vermont.

Edward S. Dana,
Ormond Cole,
Rigny D. Marvin,
Thad. M. Chapman.

Virginia.

James G. Bain,
John F. Reynault,
Peyton S. Coles,
John L. Roper.

Wisconsin.

John W. Woodhull,
Milton D. Bartlett,
Kirtland M. Hutchinson,
Lemuel Rossiter.

These, with all *Past Grand Commanders* of the above State Grand Bodies who may be present, are entitled to one vote each. Also the first three officers of the following subordinate Commanderies, holding their charters immediately from the Grand Encampment, who, or as many of whom, may be present, are entitled to, collectively, one vote, viz :

St. John's, No. 1, Wilmington, Delaware.
Washington, No. 1, Washington, D. C.
Columbia, No. 2, Washington, D. C.
Potomac, No. 3, Georgetown, D. C.
DeMolay, No. 4, Washington, D. C.
Cœur de Lion, No. 1, Warrington, Florida.
Damascus, No. 2, Jacksonville, Florida.
Baron, No. 3, Key West, Florida.
Virginia City, No. 1, Virginia City, Montana.
Helena, No. 2, Helena, Montana.
DeWitt Clinton, No. 1, Virginia, Nevada.
Wilmington, No. 1, Wilmington, N. C.
Charlotte, No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.
South Carolina, No. 1, Charleston, S. C.
Columbia, No. 2, Columbia, S. C.
Utah, No. 1, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Wyoming, No. 1, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Oregon, No. 1, Portland, Oregon.

GRAND RECORDERS.

<i>State.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
Alabama	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	John W. Rison.....	Little Rock.
California	Thos. H. Caswell.....	San Francisco.
*Canada.....	Daniel Spry.....	Toronto.
Colorado	Ed. C. Parmelee.....	Georgetown.
Connecticut	John W. Stedman.....	Norwich.
*England and Wales..	Alex. Stavely Hill.....	London.
Georgia	A. M. Wolihin.....	Albany.
Illinois.....	Gilbert W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
Indiana	John M. Bramwell.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	W. B. Langridge.....	Muscatine.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Kentucky	L. D. Croninger.....	Covington.
Louisiana	Richard Lambert.....	New Orleans.
Maine	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Maryland	Charles T. Sisco.....	Baltimore.
Mass. and R. Island..	Alfred F. Chapman	Boston.
Michigan	Wm. P. Innes.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri	Wm. H. Mayo	St. Louis.
Nebraska	Wm. R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey.....	George B. Edwards	Jersey City.
New York.....	Robert Macoy.....	New York.
Ohio	James Nesbitt.....	Troy.
Pennsylvania	Chas. E. Meyer.....	Philadelphia.
Tennessee	Morton B. Howell.....	Nashville.
Texas	Robert Brewster.....	Houston.
Vermont	J. M. Poland.....	Montpelier.
Virginia	Wm. B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
West Virginia	Geo. F. Irvine.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	Chas. P. Utley	Milwaukee.
G. Encampment U. S..	Theo. S. Parvin.....	Iowa City, Iowa.

* Great Priorities.



AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING—ASYLEM OF APOLLO COMMANDERY

THE TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE.



APOLLO.

Unity.



CHICAGO.



ST. BERNARD.

When the Chicago Commanderies returned home from Cleveland, in September, 1877, with the knowledge that their city had been selected by the *Grand Encampment of Knights Templar* for the twenty-first Triennial Conclave, to be held in August, 1880, it took but a short time to realize the fact that there was a stupendous work before them. "Let the Lord arise, and let His enemies be scattered," sang twenty thousand Knights, as their banners streamed in the wind on the onward march to Jerusalem. The tumult of battle allowed no time for delay. Never since that day has there been such a gathering of Knights. The crescent paled before the cross. Next August, seven hundred and eighty-five years from the time the tramp of ye ancient Knight shook the Eastern empires, will be assembled a host

more formidable, who bear the cross, but not to draw the sword upon this favored continent. Never will that happen here in the cause of sect or religion. Men may differ in their creeds, but this dispute is one of words. As the wave of civilization flows over this land, it will carry the softening influences of the knightly character with it, and that will have an influence for the better upon all mankind."

It is befitting that Chicago, great in all things, should be selected as the *Mecca* of the *Pilgrims*. It is fortunate, too, that she should have at the head of one of her Templar organizations the man of all others competent to carry through, to a successful termination, one of the grandest events ever known in the history of brilliant Conclaves of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

At a Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, held February 19, 1878, a resolution was unanimously adopted, raising a Committee of five—of which Em. Sir Norman T. Gassette was to be Chairman, with full power to make the necessary arrangements for the Triennial Conclave of 1880.

On the 6th of April, the Chairman of the Committee of Apollo Commandery, on behalf of the Committee, indited a letter to the Eminent Commanders of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, requesting the appointment of a similar Committee by each of said Commanderies, and requesting a conference meeting for organization. Accordingly, April 12, the several Committees appointed by the Commanderies named met as requested, and effected an organization.

On the 18th day of June, a meeting of the several Committees was again held, when their credentials, under the seal of said three Commanderies, were presented, accepted, recorded, and thus the Triennial Committee, consisting of

E. Sir Norman T. Gassette, Commander Apollo No. 1, Chairman.

E. Sir Lester L. Bond, P. C. Chicago, No. 19, Vice Chairman.

Sir Geo. M. Moulton, St. Bernard No. 35, Secretary,

Sir DeWitt C. Cregier, Apollo,

Sir Warren G. Purdy, Apollo,

Sir Osear W. Barrett, Apollo,
 Sir Charles E. Coburn, Apollo,
 E. Sir Alexander White, Chicago,
 E. Sir John Witbeck, Chicago,
 Sir Henry H. Pond, Chicago,
 Sir Malcolm McDonald, Chicago,
 E. Sir John A. Crawford, St. Bernard,
 E. Sir John Woodman, St. Bernard,
 Sir Anson Gorton, St. Bernard,
 Sir Wm. H. Thompson,

became permanently organized.

At the meeting of the Grand Commandery of the State of Illinois, in October next ensuing, after a statement of the action of the local Commanderies had been made to that body, the following resolution was unanimously adopted .

Resolved, That the report of E. Sir Norman T. Gassette be received, and the action had by the Committee be approved, and that the Committee be continued under the auspices of this Grand Commandery.

The Permanent Committee of the three Commanderies named, clothed with the added authority of their Grand Commandery, fully mindful of the great responsibility resting upon them, have labored diligently for the accomplishment of the results sought to be obtained.

The first business done was the absorption of the entire hotel capacity of the city (which is second only to New York) for their Templar guests, and to assign them to quarters in the order in which they signified their intention to be present, a communication to the following effect having been sent to each Grand and subordinate Commandery in the United States :

CHICAGO, August 18th, 1879, A. O. 761.

To the Eminent Commander, Generalissimo, Captain General and Sir Knights of — Commandery, No. —, Knights Templar, stationed at —, State of — :

KNIGHTLY AND GREETING : The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, having determined to hold its Twenty-First Triennial Conclave in the city of Chicago, Illinois, Tuesday,

August 17th, 1880, A. O. 762, the Triennial Committee of Knights Templar, acting by authority of Apollo, Chicago and St. Bernard Commanderies, stationed at Chicago, and with the sanction, and by authority of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and the Right Eminent Grand Commander of Illinois—whom they also represent—courteously and fraternally invite your Commandery to be present, and, on that occasion, participate in the escort of the Grand Encampment to the Asylum.

The following is a part of a standing resolution, adopted by the Grand Encampment, to wit:

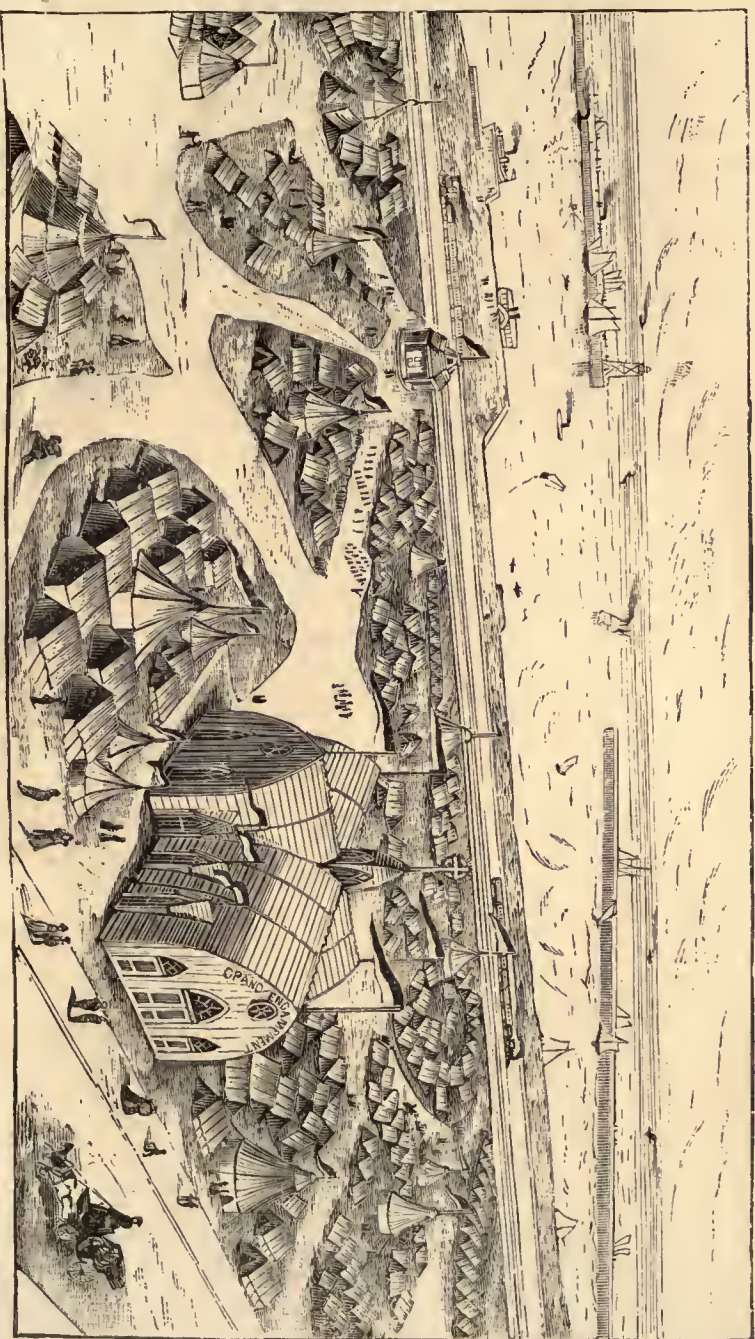
“That the Grand Encampment will hereafter accept no invitation to unite in a parade during its sessions, and it hereby prohibits any of its members from participating in a Templar parade during its sessions, except to escort the Grand Encampment to the Asylum, at the opening of the Triennial Conclave.”

The Grand Parade, consequently, will be limited to escorting the Grand Encampment to the Asylum on the first day, Tuesday, August 17th, 1880.

FULL LIST OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Benjamin Allen,	John H. Witbeck, Chairman. Philo G. Dodge, C. M. Hotchkiss, Vice Chairmen.	Wm. E. McHenry,
Anderson, T. W.	Gossage, Charles	Richardson, L. D.
Barrell, James	Grannis, Amos	Raymond, Samuel B.
Best, William	Henderson, C. M.	Rutter, J. O.
Blakely, C. H.	Hinckley, F. E.	Schutler, Peter
Bonfield, J. F.	Hodge, Andrew T.	Seipp, Wm. C.
Borland, M. W.	Holmes, Ira	Shaffer, H. R.
Button, Peter	Hotchkiss, C. M.	Shaffner, Louis
Campbell, Murdoch	How, George M.	Sherer, W. T.
Chambers, B. R.	Hussander, P. J.	Shurley, E. R. P.
Chapin, G. S.	James, Fred. S.	Sinclair, Geo. F.
Coe, David	Jeffery, John B.	Skinkle, Jacob W.
Colvin, H. D.	Kirk, John B.	Spaulding, Jesse
Counselman, Charles	Libbey, C. P.	Spry, John
Criley, Daniel F.	Matthews, Frank	Scott, I. W.
Dickerson, J. O.	McLaren, John	Stockton, Joseph
Doane, J. W.	Merrick, M. M.	Sullivan, J. B.
Drake, John B.	Miller, T. E.	Thompson, A. M.
Dutch, John B.	Mills, Luther L.	Turner, Henry
Farwell, C. B.	Mortimer, Wm. E.	Walshe, John R.
Farwell, M. F.	O'Neill, John	Walshe, Robert J.
Fitch, Henry S.	Patterson, Wm. J.	Ward, Dennis
Forsythe, Robert	Peacock, C. D.	Williams, Geo. T.
Fuller, Wm. A.	Pond, H. H.	Willing, W. J.
Gage, Albert	Potter, O. W.	Young, Otto
Gill, B. G.		



BUILDING ERECTED FOR THE TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE—1880—OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, WITH THE CAMP SURROUNDING.

COMPETITIVE DRILL COMMITTEE.

John Woodman, Chairman.		E. B. Myers, Vice Chairman	
Atkins, A. R. H.	Hall, D. E.	Purington, H. G.	
Chamberlain, E. W.	Holmes, Gilbert M.	Swain, E. D.	
Davis, George R.	Knox, E. B.	Torrance, J. T.	
DeYoung, Benjamin R.	Loomis, J. Mason	Turner, Henry	
Field, H. D.			

HOTEL COMMITTEE.

Edward B. Rambo, Chairman.		Anson Gorton, Vice.	
Alexander, E. S.	Clark, Jr, S. W.	McGrath, M. J.	
Avery, Danl. J.	Croft, F. W.	Munger, Geo. B.	
Barrett, O. W.	Fitch, T. D.	Pond, H. H.	
Buck, A. H.	Gould, G. T.	Van Pelt, Geo. H.	
Burbank, W. M.	Leonard, C. E.		

DECORATION COMMITTEE.

H. H. Pond, Chairman.		J. B. Overmeyer, Vice.	
Bonnell, J. M.	Deprato, John	McGrath, M. J.	
Brenan, C. H.	Holmes, G. M.	Murphy, J. K.	
Burhaus, L. H.	Knox, E. B.	Powell, M. W.	
Crabbe, C. C.	McAvoy, J. H.	Walshe, R. J.	
Dainty, A. H.	McDonald, Walter	Wilcox, W. H.	
Dakin, R. L.			

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Franc B. Wilkie, Chairman.		J. B. Jeffery, Vice.	
Armstrong, Geo. B.	Hammond, J. R.	Raster, Herman	
Burgess, Wm.	Magee, Guy	Stone, M. E.	
Christie, H. A.	Malcolm, Robert	Tilden, H. W.	
Dunlop, J. R.	Northrup, Charles W.	Walker, Wm. S.	
Edwards, J. B.	Ogden, Wm. L.		

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

Anson Gorton, Chairman.		Alexander White, Vice.	
Adams, C. W.	Malcolm, Robert	Sinclair, Geo. F.	
Forsythe, Robt.	Pingree, Wm.	St. John, E.	
Law, Jr., William	Richardson, L. D.	Thrall, W. A.	
Linsted, D. B.	Sage, Wm. U.	Vandercook, C. R.	

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

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Beebe, L. A.	Duvall, Harry	Squires, C. S.	
Bisbee, L. H.	Hale, A. L.	Stevens, W. A.	
Carr, J. D. M.	Hotchkiss, C. T.	Tatham, R. L.	
Clark, Jonathan	Neeley, John C.	Thomas John W.	

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Alexander White, Vice.

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 Channon Henry
 Farrar, John P.
 Gunther, C. F.
 Hamilton, D. G.

Lawrence, G. W.
 Miller, T. E.
 Morford, T. T.
 Russell, Alfred.
 Storey, Robt. E.

Tillotson, E. N.
 Tobey, E. P.
 Van Dalsen, E.
 Wheeler, J. S.
 White, George E.

CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

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George Tappen, Vice.

Coey, David
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 Crilly, D. F.

Dixon, L. B.
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 McGarigle, W. J.

Milligan, H. J.
 Pitts, James L.
 White, J. S.

GRAND RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

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T. T. Gurney, Vice.

Allen, J. Adams
 Allen, Wm. T.
 Arimour, George
 Avery, D. G.
 Ayres, Enos
 Barber, Jr., Hiram
 Barnard, Gil. W.
 Bennett, A. M.
 Billings, A. M.
 Birch, H. T.
 Bisbee, L. A.
 Bond, L. L.
 Bonney, C. C.
 Brooks, J. C.
 Buel, Ira W.
 Campbell, Geo. C.
 Campbell, Murdoch
 Catlin, C.
 Clark, Jonathan
 Cleveland, M. B.
 Cobb, Silas B.
 Coffin, G. B.
 Crego, D. R.
 Dakin, R. L.
 Dale, David
 Davis, Geo. R.
 Dexter, Wirt
 Doty, M. R.
 Durand, C. E.
 Dwight, John H.
 Egan, Wiley M.
 Fargo, Charles
 Farwell, J. V.
 Field, Marshall
 Firman, L. B.
 Gardner, George
 Gillett, E. W.

Gilette, J. F.
 Goodman, D.
 Grannis, Amos
 Gray, F. D.
 Hall, A. T.
 Harrison, C. H.
 Heath, Monroe
 Henderson, S. M.
 Hewitt, George
 Howard, Martin
 Hutchins, Thomas
 Ives, George A.
 Jacobs, H. T.
 Jenks, W. B.
 Johnson, H. A.
 Kerr, Samuel
 Kretzinger, G. W.
 Laflin, G. H.
 Lombard, Isaac G.
 Mattocks, John
 McAvoy, J. H.
 McCagg, E. B.
 McClurg, A. C.
 MacVicker, J. H.
 Meech, G. A.
 Miles, J. H.
 Munger, C. E.
 Nelson, Murray
 Nickerson, N.
 O'Neill, John
 Palmer, F. W.
 Perry, H. G.
 Pullman, A. B.
 Pullman, George M.
 Rambo, E. B.
 Ranney, H. C.
 Rumsey, J. S.

Sanborn, J. H.
 Sherwood, George
 Sinclair, G. F.
 Skinkle, J. W.
 Skinner, Mark
 Smeal, J. B.
 Smith, Perry H.
 Smith, Sidney
 Sprague, A. A.
 Swartley, J. S.
 Stager, Anson
 Steele, T. W.
 Stevens, W. A.
 Stewart, I. W.
 Stewart, Wm.
 Sturges, J. D.
 Tenney, J. F.
 Thomas, H. W.
 Thomas, A. M.
 Tilden, Wm. M.
 Tolman, S. A.
 Turner, Henry
 Turner, Volney
 Turner, Wm. H.
 Underwood, P. L.
 Van Pelt, G. H.
 Wadsworth, L. L.
 Ward, Dennis
 Warrington, A.
 Watson, J. D.
 Wentworth, W. F.
 White, John S.
 White, W. R.
 Whitehouse, J. J.
 Williams, Norman
 Williams, S. G.
 Wolseley, H. W.

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Adams, Alex.
 Adams, C. W.
 Agnes, T. S.
 Amerson, Wm.
 Anderson, J. H.
 Anthony, J. T.
 Atkinson, J. W.
 Averill, G. B.
 Baker, Henry
 Baker, O. P.
 Bay, George P.
 Beebe, L. A.
 Blackburn, M.
 Booth, David
 Borland, M. W.
 Bosley, D. W.
 Bowers, Jno. H.
 Boyer, A.
 Bradwell, William H.
 Braymer, A. E.
 Brennan, C. H.
 Buck, A. H.
 Buckman, R. M.
 Buckner, George
 Burgess, C. A.
 Butler, F. S.
 Butler, Joseph
 Campbell, Alex.
 Carr, J. D. M.
 Carroll, Henry
 Chadduck, D. H.
 Chambers, George
 Chapman, H. B.
 Clark, R.
 Cleland, I.
 Cowles, Charles
 Coyne, J. H.
 Croft, F. W.
 Crosby, G. F.
 Dalton, W. H.
 Day, Joseph L.
 DeLuce, William T.
 Dickinson, J. O.

Dreyer, H. W.
 Dunn, J. O.
 Durphy, C. L.
 Foerster, C. F.
 Garabrant, R. C.
 Handlin, William
 Haven, Otis E.
 Hawley, G. A.
 Hayden, F. A.
 Hemmelgarn, H.
 Hilton, J. C.
 Hogan, Joseph
 Holecomb, H. F.
 Holmes, G. M.
 Horton, E. M.
 Hussander, P. J.
 Huyck, John H.
 Hyde, C. E.
 Iglehart, N. G.
 Isbell, Edward
 James, F. S.
 Jarman, W. S.
 Kimbark, D. A.
 Kirk, J. S.
 Knisely, A.
 Lapp, Peter
 Lawrence, G. W.
 Lindley, W. T.
 Linsted, D. B.
 Lyons, Joseph M.
 Malcolm, Robert
 Mann, O. H.
 Mason, D. W.
 Maurer, C. F.
 McArthur, S. W.
 McDanold, D. H.
 Metzger, H. E.
 Milligan, H. J.
 Montgomery, G. W.
 Moody, John A.
 Morgan, O. H.
 Morrison, E. W.
 Mosher, W. H.

R. J. Walshe, Vice.

Muir, G. W.
 Murphy, J. K.
 Napier, E. E.
 Ogden, William L.
 Olcott, J. F.
 Overmeyer, J. B.
 Parker, Thomas A.
 Perkins, C. A.
 Pond, H. H.
 Purington, H. G.
 Quast, A.
 Quick, J. H. S.
 Raggio, Samuel C.
 Roe, George H.
 Ross, George A.
 Ruddock, C. H.
 Russell, Alfred
 Sawyer, Jr., C. W.
 Seipp, W. C.
 Seymour, H. F.
 Shaffner, L.
 Smith, James
 Squires, C. S.
 Storey, R. E.
 Stray, William
 Stubbs, J. B.
 Tennis, J. C.
 Tobey, E. P.
 Trimmingham, F.
 Trimmer, J. R.
 Van Buren, A. F.
 Van Vorhees, T.
 Wadhams, A. S.
 Walker, C.
 West, A. F.
 Whitehouse, F. W.
 Williams, G. A.
 Williams, G. T.
 Wilson, C. B.
 Wilson, F. C.
 Wollensah, J. F.
 Woods, J. G.
 Wright, C. B.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE—MUSIC HALL.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 16.

L. L. Bond, Chairman.

Anderson, T. W.
 Avery, D. J.
 Boone, L. D.
 Briggs, Clinton
 Carpenter, George
 Chase, F. L.
 Guilford, A. J.
 Henderson, S. M.
 Holland, R. W.
 Hoxie, J. R.
 Hughitt, Marvin]

Jacobus, G. I.
 Johnson, R. H.
 Kent, Benjamin A.
 Libbey, A. A.
 Mallory, H. E.
 Maurer, Cass F.
 Meech, Geo. A.
 Montague, Geo.
 Morford, T. T.
 Ranson, Wm. B.
 Parker, R. S.

A. Grannis, Vice.

Rollo, Wm. E.
 Talcott, L. A.
 Thompson, Jerry S.
 Thorpe, Thomas H.
 Thrall, W. A.
 Watkins, W. W.
 White, Julius
 Wickersham, Swayne
 Williams, E. S.
 Williams, Geo. T.
 Woodward, J. L.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE—FARWELL HALL.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 16.

A. White, Chairman.

Aldrich, Wm. H.
 Allen, Ira W.
 Anguerra, A.
 Armour, P. D.
 Bentley, Cyrus
 Blair, C. M.
 Blake, E. N.
 Bradley, J. H.
 Briggs, Charles W.
 Brower, C. H.
 Butler, J. W.
 Chapman, S. S.
 Clark, Wm. C.
 Cooke, C. A.
 Crabbe, C. C.
 Cunningham, T. S.

Dalton, Jas. P.
 DeKoven, John
 Eckardt, Thomas
 Emrick, C. G.
 English, J. E.
 Falch, C. H.
 Foskitt, A. H.
 Foster, Jacob F.
 Gill, B. G.
 Gillette, James F.
 Gray, Moses
 Hilton, Charles C.
 Hutchinson, B. F.
 Knickerbocker, J. J.
 Laffin, Geo. I'.

A. M. Thompson, Vice.

Lombard, Isaac G.
 Lyon, Geo. W.
 Miles, James H.
 Patrick, B. F.
 Rust, H. A.
 Steele, W. R.
 Taylor, George
 Torrester, Charles T.
 Trimmer, John R.
 Tuthill, R. S.
 Wheeler, C. C.
 Wilson, Cleon B.
 Wilson, J. J.
 Woodbury, Wm. H.
 Young, H. G.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE—McCORMICK'S HALL.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 16.

Gil. W. Barnard, Chairman.

Barnum, W. L.
 Boggs, George T.
 Bradwell, James B.
 Broomhall, C. W.
 Cochrane, William
 Cunningham, W. A.
 Eames, H. F.
 Evenden, John G.
 Ewart, W. D.
 Goodman, Jonathan
 Gould, S. A.
 Gow, John
 Hale, D. R.
 Hamilton, H. E.
 Hayden, J. A.
 Kern, Charles

Lamb, A. C.
 Mann, O. H.
 Marks, Stewart
 McFarland, Charles,
 McGuire, J. E.
 McLandburgh, John
 Moore, S. M.
 Muir, George W.
 Noble, William E.
 Ranney, H. C.
 Ravlin, J. D.
 Ravlin, N. F.
 Riddle, Hugh
 Roe, John
 Shedd, E. A.
 Slack, C. H.

Wiley M. Egan, Vice.

Slaughter, A. O.
 Smith, James P.
 Stouffer, C. R.
 Treadway, George P.
 Vandercook, H. R.
 Van Zandt, L. Z.
 Warner, Orrin
 Waroville, G. W.
 Warren, James D.
 Wadhams, S.
 Walshe, John R.
 Watson, J. D.
 Wheeler, S. W.
 Wilcox, Jewett
 Winston, F. H.
 Wrenn, J. H.

AUXILIARY TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE.

T. T. Gurney, Chairman.

ALTON.—
 Ferguson, F. H.
 Smith, R. B.

AUGUSTA.—
 Leach, W. G.
 Michaelis, R. C.
 Pitney, O. L.

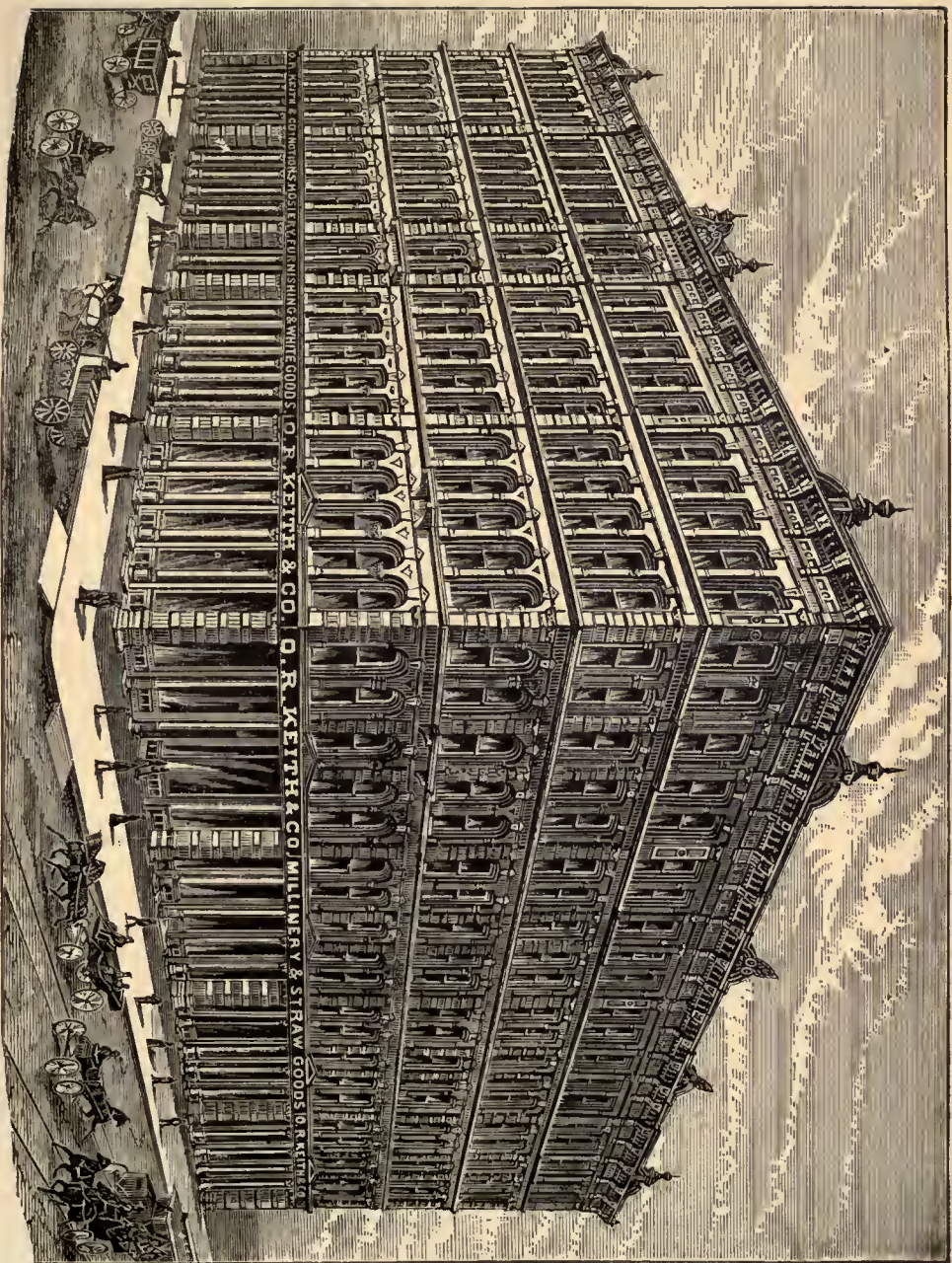
AURORA.—
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 Walker, James
 Wardner, Horace

BELLEVILLE.—
 Storkel, L. C.
 Vaughn, J. C.

C. E. Munger, Vice.

BLOOMINGTON.—
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 Waddle, S. W.
 Webb, C. F.
 White, J. L.

CAIRO.—
 Barclay, P. A.
 Dunning, C. W.



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CLAYTON.— Black, T. C. Bull, Eli B. McCoy, B. W.	JOLIET.— Brooks, W. S. Dougall, William Elwood, J. G. Millar, John S.	PETERSBURG.— Hamilton, H. McNulty, T. W. Strodtman, J. G.
DANVILLE.— Bixby, A. S. English, C. L.	KANKAKEE.— Ashley, R. Clarke, H. C. Hatch, F. S. Hickox, W. R.	PITTSFIELD.— Cassell, F. M. Grimes, V. A.
DECATUR.— Fuller, C. H. Gorin, Jerome R. Hostettler, J. W.	LINCOLN.— Bromfield, W. F. Hudson, E. G.	PRINCETON.— Romberger, L. D. Sampson, G. W. Zeigler, P. H.
DEKALB.— Vaughn, Silas A.	LITCHFIELD.— Raymond, G. M. Rogers, James	QUINCY.— Mulliner, E. S. Robbins, James
DIXON.— Crabtree, J. D. Dodge, O. B. Hawley, James A.	MATTOON.— Lewis, W. A. Miller, Michael Weymouth, C. G.	ROCKFORD.— Bailey, R. C. Montgomery, I. S.
ELGIN.— Dickerson, C. D. Hunter, W. G.	MENDOTA.— Edwards, J. W. Hale, William N. Rurdy, Casper	ROCK ISLAND.— Cleveland, H. C. Parsons, W. S. Sweeney, W. L.
EL PASO.— Ensign, William O. Ferrill, S. M. Thompson, James	METROPOLIS.— Brown, W. R. Corlis, G. W. R. Davis, A. D.	SPRINGFIELD.— Cook, John Harlow, G. H. Lawrence, R. D.
FAIRBURY.— Allen, W. H. Gregg, Emery Zimmerman, John	MORRIS.— Armstrong, Perry A. Beach, L. F. Goold, C. N.	SULLIVAN.— Dunscomb, J. H. Millan, Geo. E. Pitter, D. M. P.
FREEMPORT.— Cronkrite, E. L. Hutchison, H. C. Munn, L. J.	MT. PULASKI.— Foley, S. A. Mayer, George Sawyer, W. F.	SYCAMORE.— Dustin, Daniel Sawyer, A. W.
GALENA.— Calderwood, J. C. Corwith, D. N. Rowley, W. R.	OLNEY.— Niblo, J. A. Stanker, G. D. Tolle, G. H. B.	TUSCOLA.— Bye, Cornelius Dreyer, W. B. Elvin, John
	OTTAWA.— Nash, John F. Smith, E. H. Wade, T. F.	URBANA.— Black, J. C. Cunningham, A. P. Eubeling, F. E.
	PEORIA.— Martin, R. S. Hitchcock, C. T. Tart, Samuel	UTICA.— Halliday, C. C.
		WAUKEGAN.— Brewster, Daniel Hutchinson, H. C. Lyon, G. R.
		WOODSTOCK.— Richards, E. E. Salisbury, A. L. Thomas, E. E.



PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENT

FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, AUGUST, 16, 1880.

The receiving and escorting of visiting Commanderies as they arrive, to their several quarters. In the evening three general receptions will be held at 8 o'clock, P. M.—at the new Central Music Hall, corner of State and Randolph Streets, McCormick's Hall, corner of North Kinzie and Clark Streets, and at Farwell Hall, on Madison Street, near Clark—at each of which guests will be cordially welcomed by knightly speakers, and a brilliant musical programme will be given.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., prompt, the Grand Parade and Review by the Most Eminent Grand Master, VINCENT LUMBARD HURLBUT, and the escort of the Grand Encampment to the Asylum, on Lake Front Park, will take place. The various divisions will form on the east and west streets, right resting on Wabash Avenue, and at the hour named, the head of the column, Apollo Commandery, No. 1, will take up the line of march from Lake Street, south on Wabash Avenue to Twenty-First Street, east on Twenty-First to Prairie Avenue, north to Sixteenth Street, east to Michigan Avenue, north to Lake Street, where it will countermarch, to enable the Sir Knights in line to view the pageant, and extend marching courtesies to each other. On reaching the extreme left of the line, it will again countermarch and pass over the same ground to Lake Street, east on Lake to Fifth Avenue, south to Washington Street, east to Clark, and south on Clark to Jackson

Street, where it will be dismissed, each division moving off to its own quarters.

On Wabash Avenue, commencing at Adams Street, will be erected a series of arches, sixteen in number, about three hundred feet apart, and ending with the Grand Arch and Stand at Fourteenth Street, from whence the Most Eminent Grand Master will review the cortege.

It will be incumbent on every Commander to see that his command is in line at the time and place designated in the General Orders of the day ; for, Chicago being pre-eminently a railroad city, everything will be conducted on schedule time, and neither the Sir Knights on parade, nor the general public, will suffer from unnecessary delays at any point. The Grand Encampment will arrive at their Asylum a few minutes before the sun reaches its meridian.

Every hour during the afternoon, until 6 P. M., there will be boat excursions—weather permitting—on Lake Michigan. A large fleet of steamers will be in use, providing ample accommodations for all who desire to avail themselves of a trip on the water.

In the evening the *Grande Reception Musicale et Dansante*, tendered by the Sir Knights of Chicago to their Fraters and Ladies Faire, will be given at the Grand Exposition Building, which has a capacity to accommodate seventy thousand people. Indeed no grander sight can be witnessed, than from the galleries, to see ten thousand couples on the floor below, moving to the music of the numerous bands on the "light fantastic." The building is so vast that all can be cared for without crowding.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18.

At 9.30, A. M., the Grand Competitive Prize Drill will commence at the Chicago Joekey Club Park, which is located just west of Central Park, and is reached by the Madison Street ear line, and also by trains on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, which will run every ten minutes to a point near the entrance of the grounds. Every facility will be offered to accommodate the thousands who may desire

DINING HALL FOR TEMPLARS IN CAMP.



to witness the splendid movements of well trained chivalric soldiers, and their beautiful evolutions.

The prizes, five in number, offered by the Grand Commandery of the State of Illinois and the Sir Knights of Chicago, are appropriate, and of a character creditable to the generous spirit which should prevail on such an occasion.

At 9.30, A. M., also—weather permitting—and hourly thereafter, until 6, P. M., there will be day boat excursions upon Lake Michigan to the Crib, Evanston, South Chicago, and elsewhere to points of interest in the vicinity, the entire fleet of steamers being at the disposal of the Committee.

At 8, P. M., and thereafter, there will be moonlight boat excursions upon the Lake.

At 8, P. M., also, there will be performances at McVicker's Theater, Haverly's Theater, Hooley's Theater, and other places of amusement, for the gratuitous and complimentary entertainment of Templar guests and their ladies, at the invitation of the Sir Knights of Chicago.

On this evening, also, there is in preparation a grand surprise, which would not be one if farther mention were made of it here or elsewhere.

Receptions will be held at the different Commandery Headquarters.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.

At 9.30, A. M., the Grand Competitive Prize Drill will be continued, at Chicago Jockey Club Park.

In the city the day will be devoted to exchanging courtesies, and to such entertainments as the exigencies may require, for the pleasure of those who remain.

In the evening, in addition to the Receptions at the various Headquarters, another grand surprise is to come off. It were well that all remain to participate in it.

Friday will be devoted to a renewal of the friendships created, or

the last word is spoken that closes the chapter on this ever to be memorable occasion.

Notwithstanding the vast Hotel resources of the Garden City of the West, her capacity will be taxed to the utmost. Her citizens have nobly stepped forward in the breach, however, and all who come will receive hospitable welcome and be well cared for. One of the greatest features of the occasion will be the *Templers' Camp on the Lake Front*.

A temporary building in the form of a *Passion Cross* is to be erected on *Lake Front Park*, for the sessions of the Grand Encampment. Surrounding this, and extending from Jackson Street on the north to Park Row on the South, about three-quarters of a mile in length, and from Michigan Avenue to the Lake, will be erected a military Camp, with over two thousand Tents, kindly loaned by the War Department, under an act of Congress passed in April last. The equipment is the Government Reserves, and will take a train of about thirty freight cars to bring to Chicago. The Cots and Bedding are all provided under contract by the Committee, and everything will be as comfortable as in one's own home.

The Police arrangements are of the best. Each five tents is provided with a special attendant. The meals of the Grand Arme'e will be furnished by Sir John Wright, Caterer, in the Exposition building. The entire capacity of the Camp is engaged, and will contain some 7,200 Knights and 1,200 Ladies. The occupants will be the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire, and subordinate Commanderies of that State; the Grand Commandery of Ohio, and subordinate Commanderies of that State; the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin, and all subordinate Commanderies of that State; the Grand Commandery and subordinate Commanderies of the State of California; the Commanderies of Nevada; the Grand Commandery of the State of Illinois, and every subordinate Commandery of the jurisdiction, outside of the city of Chicago.

The Camp will be placed under the command of the Grand Commanders of the States above, in their order, each for twelve hours—

noon to midnight, and midnight to noon—the Commander in charge to appoint the Officer of the Day, and with his own Sir Knights to supervise the internal arrangements. The discipline will be of the highest military order, and it is only necessary to say are perfect in every detail. There will be nothing for the guests from abroad to do but to “walk into my tent, sit thee down, rest and refresh thyself.”



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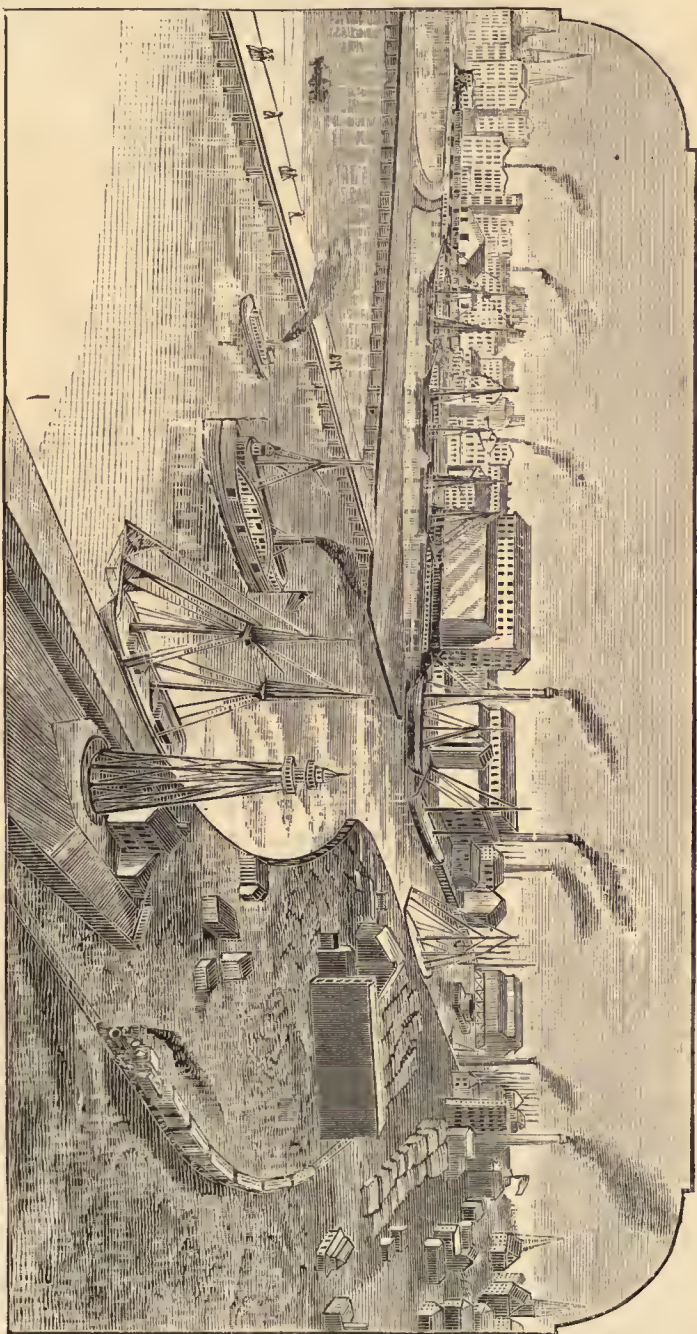
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The Grand Encampment.

Sir Charles R. Woodruff, of Kentucky, says : " It is very gratifying to record that the Grand Encampment of the United States is becoming more popular year by year throughout its jurisdiction. Expressions of discontent and carping criticisms are quite infrequent of late, and a settled feeling of loyalty is the prevailing, if not the universal sentiment. This is as it should be, not only because in union there is strength, but the Grand Encampment, by a wholesome exercise of its legitimate authority, has succeeded in making Knight Templary what it is to-day.

" A judicious attention in the future to the principles of justice and fairness, and a severe letting alone of affairs belonging to subordinate bodies only, will insure to the Order immeasurable prosperity and evolve possibilities for the accomplishment of incalculable good.

" The Grand Encampment has persistently neglected the Ritual, which, in consequence is becoming revised, and enlarged, and embellished, until after a while it will scarcely be recognizable. It were an easy matter to authorize a satisfactory Ritual for common use ; and when once decided upon, it should be printed with the greatest care, and rigidly adhered to. A uniform system of Tactics and Drill may not be so important. Templars are everywhere drilled much upon the same principles. The Tactics of Sir Knight H. B. Grant, which have already received the approval of two Grand Commanderies, so simplify the drill and movements, that there is now but little if anything left to be desired in this direction.

" The most prominent feature of our Triennial Conclaves is the sociability engendered, which renders them more and more attractive at every meeting, and requires increasing manifestations of hospitality and courtesy.

" The assembling of Templar Fraters from the most distant parts of the land is a magnificent spectacle, and commends itself most charm-

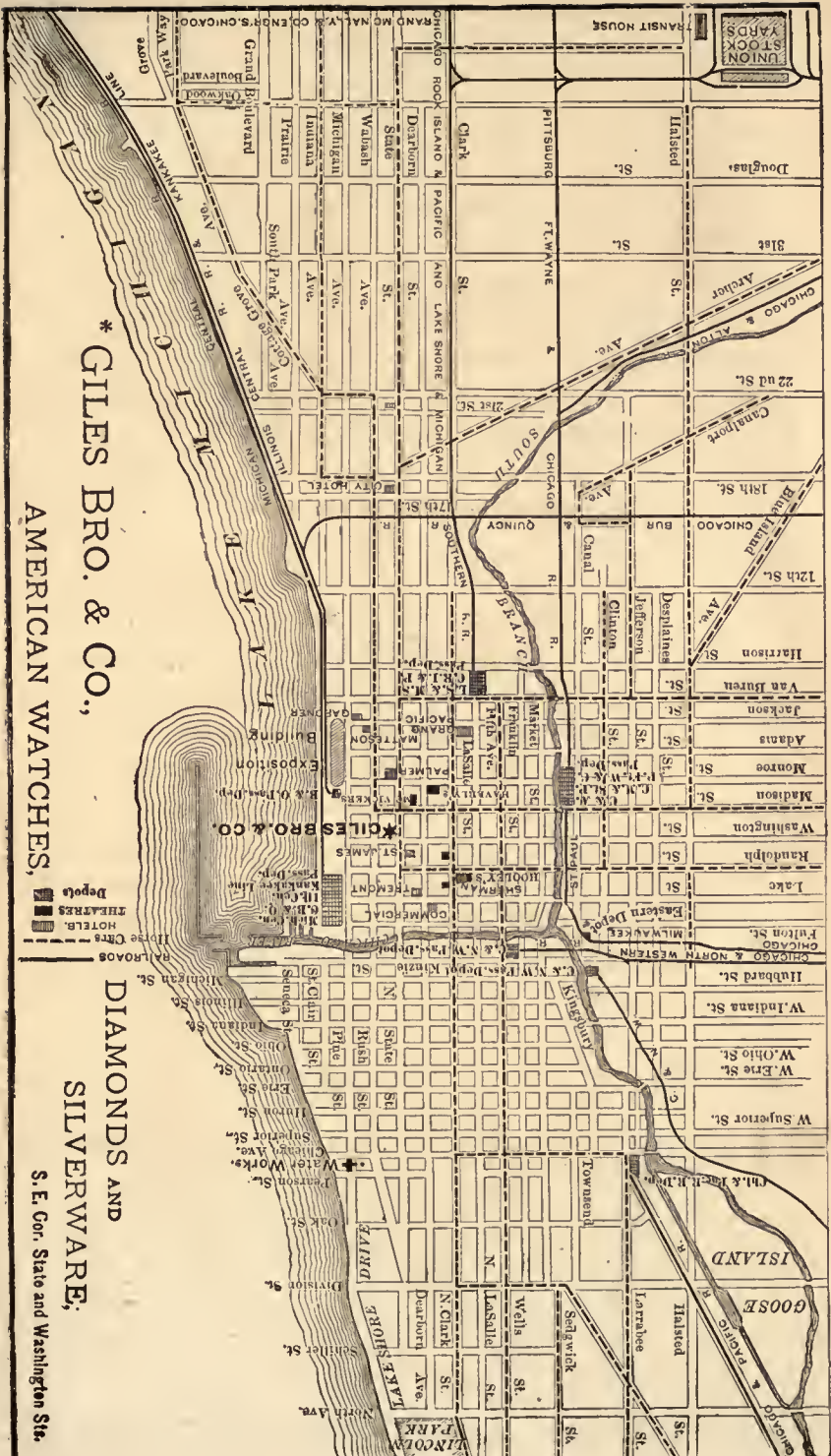
ingly to every candid member of our noble Order. The Sir Knights have an unquestionable right to manifest their admiration for the Order, and their devotion to it, by such proper display as they desire, the munificence of which is only to be limited by their wishes.

"The Grand Encampment, at any rate, has proved itself a necessity to American Templary, and we are confident of representing the sentiments of Kentucky Sir Knights in closing this our sixth annual report on correspondence, to wish, for our Grand Governing Body, 'a long and happy reign.'"

Cleopatra's Needle.

Great interest has been excited in regard to this obelisk, which is being removed from Alexandria to New York, by the finding under the foundation certain emblems which Lt. Com. Gorringe, who is superintending its removal, pronounces to be masonic. The emblems discovered are an apron cut in stone, a cubic stone, a mosaic pavement, a perfect ashlar, a rough ashlar, a square and a trowel. As the obelisk was first erected in Heliopolis, 1,500 years B. C., it is argued that masonry is proved to have existed before King Solomon. But as the emblems may have been put under the foundation when it was removed to Alexandria, in the seventh year of Augustus Caesar, B. C. 24, it is possible that the Roman Guild of Masons may have been their originators. Leading masons are chary of endorsing either theory until a more careful study has been given to the subject.

— Sir DeWitt Clinton once said: "Although the origin of our fraternity is covered with darkness, and its history is, to a great extent, obscure, yet we can confidently say that it is the most ancient society in the world, and we are equally certain that its principles are based on pure morality—that its ethics are the ethics of Christianity, its doctrines the doctrines of patriotism and brotherly love, and its sentiments the sentiments of exalted benevolence. Upon these points there can be no doubt. All that is good, kind, charitable, it encourages; all that is vicious, cruel and oppressive, it reprobates."



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Freemasonry.

We have heard persons, apparently in good faith, declare that Masonry seeks to set itself up as a kind of religion, thus inculcating teachings which find expression in the saying of some of the members, that "they want no better religion than Masonry." Certainly no one connected with the Order will claim that it teaches anything like a religious dogma, or that it fails to inculcate the broadest catholicity of thought and feeling, and at the same time is founded upon the broadest principles of morality. Grand Chaplain John G. Webster, of New York, once said :

"Freemasonry never yet, as I have heard, attempted to work miracles. It never yet infused brains into a cranium that had no cavity for their reception, nor did it ever send human blood coursing through a heart of granite. Its mission is to improve, not to create, and the material for its use must be capable of being moulded, or it cannot work it up. Again, Masonry is not religion, in a sectarian sense, nor a substitute for it, and he who pretends that, or declares it to be "a good enough religion " for him, hoists it out of its legitimate place, inflicts upon it a grievous wrong, and lays himself open to the suspicion of ignorance of its teachings. While it inculcates a firm faith in the Being and divine attributes of God, almighty and eternal, and while it includes within its acknowledged brotherhood, standing side by side upon the same level of manhood, my Hebrew brother, who worships God in unity, and myself, who worship him triune ; and, while it presents to me, as it does not to him, the story of Messiah in many of its ceremonies ; and while it inculcates to both of us alike, reverence of the Divine Being, attention to His word, and invocation for His aid in all of our laudable undertakings, it imposes upon neither religious dogma. It leaves that for a different department of man's duties. It is no substitute for that department, never was intended to be, and never will be pretended to be, by the well-instructed Mason."



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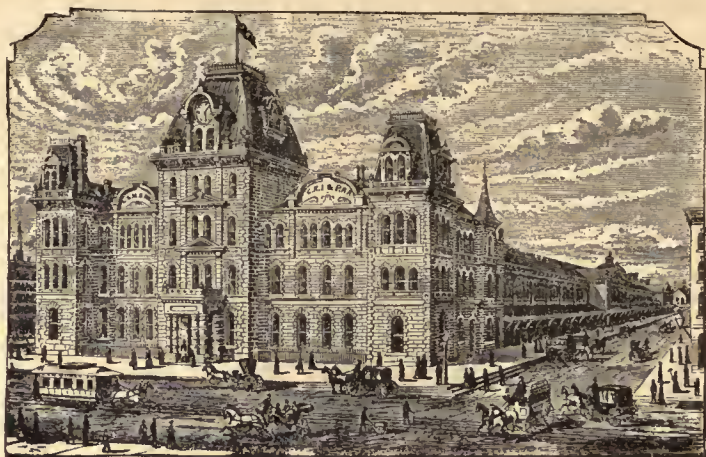


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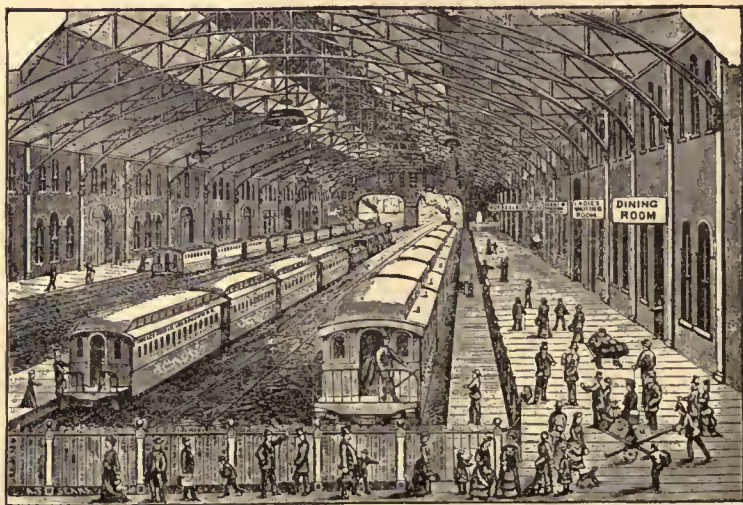
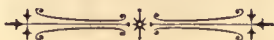
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That the unremitting care of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway for the comfort of its patrons is appreciated, is attested by its constantly increasing business, and the fact that it is the favorite route with delegates and visitors, to such great assemblies as the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar of the United States, as well as tourists who seek the pleasantest lines of travel while en route to behold the wonderful scenes of Colorado, the Yellowstone, and Yosemite.

To accommodate those who desire to visit Colorado for health, pleasure, or business, in the most auspicious time of year, the Summer season and months of September and October, the Company have put on sale at all coupon ticket offices in the United States and Canadas, round trip tickets to

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A Romantic Love Story.

The Count de St. Croix, belonging to one of the oldest, noblest and wealthiest families of France, became engaged, after a long and assiduous courtship, to a lady who was his equal in position and fortune, and famous for her beauty. Shortly after the happy day was appointed, which was to render two hearts one, the Count was ordered immediately to the siege of Sebastopol ; so he girded on his sabre, and at the head of his regiment marched to the battle-field.

During the Count's absence it happened that the beautiful lady who was to be his bride had the small-pox. After hovering between life and death for many days, she recovered her health, but her beauty was hopelessly lost. The disease had assumed in her case the most virulent character, and left her not only disfigured but seamed and scarred to such a frightful extent that she became hideous to herself, and resolved to pass the remainder of her days in the strictest seclusion.

A year passed away, when one day the Count, immediately on his return to France, accompanied by his valet, presented himself at the residence of his betrothed, and solicited an interview. This was refused. He, however, with the persistence of a lover, pressed his suit, and finally the lady made her appearance, closely muffled in a double veil.

At the sound of her voice the Count reached forward to embrace her, but stepping aside she tremblingly told him the story of her sorrows, and burst into tears. A heavenly smile broke over the Count's handsome features, as, raising his hand above, he exclaimed :

"It is God's work. I am blind !"

It was even so. While gallantly leading his regiment to the attack, a cannon ball passed so closely to his eyes that, while it left their expression unchanged and his countenance unmarked, it robbed him forever of his sight.

It is almost unnecessary to add that their marriage was shortly after solemnized.

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STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, &c.

— Putting a hoop on the family flour barrel is an operation that will hardly bear an encore. The woman generally attempts it before the man comes home to dinner. She sets the hoop upon the end of the staves, takes a deliberate aim with the rolling pin, and then shutting both eyes brings the pin down with all the force of one arm, while the other instinctively shields her face. Then she makes a dive for the camphor and unbleached muslin, and when the man comes home she is sitting behind the stove, thinking of St. Stephen and the other martyrs, while the burnt dinner attests that the camphor has received a great deal of attention. He tells her if she had kept her temper she wouldn't have got hurt. Then he visits the barrel himself, and puts the hoop on very carefully, and adjusts it so nicely to the top of every stave that only a few smart knocks are apparently needed to bring it down all right. Then he laughs to himself to think what a fuss his wife kicked up over a simple matter that only needed a little patience; and then he gets the hammer and fetches the hoop a sharp rap on one side, and the other side flies up and catches him upon the bridge of the nose, filling his soul with wrath and his eyes with tears, and the next instant that barrel is flying across the room, accompanied by the hammer, and another candidate for camphor and court-plaster is enrolled in the great army that is unceasingly marching toward the grave.

— Appropos of church fairs, and their frequently very questionable devices for raising money, we are reminded of the following anecdote of Dean Richmond: A minister of a western town was one evening accosted at a fair of his church, by Richmond, with, "Dominie, I don't exactly understand all your games here, but I would like to help the cause along. If you've no objection, I would like to go into one of these side rooms and try a game of poker with you—the winnings to go to the church, anyway." The parson squirmed a little, as he declined the proposal, and at succeeding fairs of that church the game of blanks and prizes disappeared.

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THE PUNJAUB.—The District Grand Lodge of the Punjaub, India, says Major Ramsay, of the English army, is in a flourishing condition. Six Lodges assisted in the organization of the D. G. L. in 1869, having then 149 subscribing members. Their tenth year closed with 18 Lodges and 558 members. During the ten years the District Grand Lodge expended in benevolence \$26,000, and they have now an equal sum on hand. The Punjaub is the extreme northwestern principality of India, situated between the Chinese Empire and Afghanistan, with the extreme limit touching Turkestan.

UNANIMITY.—Among the variety of duties incumbent upon Masons, there is none more efficacious to the welfare of our institution than unanimity. This makes the cement, the great principle of cohesion, which gives compactness to all the parts and members, forms them into a regular structure, into one uniform building, and adds harmony and beauty, firmness and stability to the whole work. Or it may be likened to the keystone, which compacts and strengthens the arch on which the edifice is supported and upheld.

KADOSCH OF THE JESUITS.—Thory tells us that this grade was invented by the Jesuits, and was for the purpose of aiding the Templars and restoring to them their possessions. Why DeBonneville called his system the "Chapitre de Clement" is not clear, and it may have had its origin with some Jesuits of that College; "but," says Kenning, "I doubt the story."

CRESCENT.—In heraldry bearing the form of a half moon. Crescent has been applied to the three orders of knighthood—that instituted by Charles, King of Naples, in 1268; that by Rene, of Anjou, in 1448, and that by Sultan Selim in 1801. The latter is still in existence, and remarkable from the fact that none but Christians are eligible for admission.

How to Cure a Cold.

An old paper thus furnishes a panacea for all the coughs and lung complaints that human flesh is heir to :

“One of our citizens who has been troubled with a severe cold on the lungs, effected his recovery in the following simple manner : He boiled a little boneset and horehound together, and drank freely of the tea before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, and put a plaster on his back. Under advice from an experienced old lady he removed the latter with an oyster knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard plaster in its place. His mother put some onion drafts on his feet and, gave him a lump of tar to swallow. Then he put hot bricks to his feet and went to bed. Next morning another old lady came in with a bottle of goose oil, and gave him a dose of it on a quill ; an aunt arrived about the same time, with a bundle of sweet fern, which she made into a tea, and gave him every half hour until noon, when he took a big dose of salts. After dinner his wife, who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, gave him two pills of her make, about the size of an English walnut, and of a similar shape, and two tablespoonfulls of home-made balsam, to keep them down. Then he took a half pint of hot rum at the suggestion of an old sea captain in the next house, and steamed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of the neighbors arrived, who saw at once that his blood was out of order, and gave him a half-gallon of spearmint tea, and a big dose of castor oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pill, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers burnt on a shovel in his room. He is now thoroughly cured and full of gratitude.”

— It is the babbling spring that flows gently, the little rivulet that runs along day and night by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or roaring cataract. It is not by great deeds, but by the quiet virtues of life, little acts of kindness and courtesy, and a spirit of forbearance, one with another, that the most good is accomplished.

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